

THE
SOUTH CAROLINA
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE
SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
CHARLESTON, S. C.

EDITED BY

A. S. SALLEY, JR..

SECRETARY AND TREASURER OF THE SOCIETY.

VOLUME V.



Printed for the Society by
THE WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL CO.,
Charleston, S. C.
1904.



*South Carolina Historical
and Genealogical Magazine*

South Carolina Historical Society

MAY 19, 1903—MAY 19, 1904.

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VOL. V—No. 1. JANUARY, 1904.

Entered at the Post-office at Charleston, S. C., as Second-class Matter.

Printed for the Society by
THE WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL CO.,
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1904.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

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EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.

A. S. SALLEY, JR.

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N. B. These MAGAZINES are one dollar each to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The membership fee is \$3 per annum (the fiscal year being from May 19th. to May 19th.), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at 75c. each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

Any member who has not received the last number will please notify the Secretary and Treasurer.

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CHARLESTON, S. C.



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EDWARD M. BRADY

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

VOL. V.

JANUARY, 1904.

No. 1.

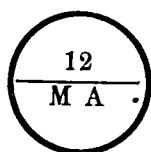
LETTERS FROM HON. HENRY LAURENS TO HIS
SON JOHN, 1773-1776.

[Continued from the October number.]

[20.]

Addressed : Mr John Laurens
at Mr C. Bicknell's
Chancery Lane
⚓ Ship Mermaid
Capt Yowart
2 D Ct ↪ London.

Postmarked : Cowes
Ship LRE^s



Sunbury in Georgia 27th March 1775.

My Dear Son ↪

My last Letter to you of the date of 20th february went by the Sandwich packet—five days after, I embarked for Broughton Island where I have been passing upwards of

three Weeks & am now on my road to Wright's Savanna and thence to Charles Town from whence I shall write to you by the earliest opportunity. I have not time at present for a long Letter although subjects are not wanting, but through the misconduct of the prime conductor of my large Canoe Black Snake, you remember her, I was detained four days longer at the Island than I could well have spared & have reached this place barely time enough for making up very brief dispatches for Capt Yowart whose Ship The Mermaid contains the produce of Broughton Island & New Hope, being 558 Barrels & 70 half Barr^s of Rice together with 101. Barrells—part of Wright's Savanna Crop.

tell my friends Mr Oswald & Mr Elliott, Mr Tucker and Mr. Taylor how sorry I am, to be deprived of an opportunity of serving them by a visit to their Estates in East Florida the Resolutions of Carolina forbid it & I dare not disobey I hope I shall be at liberty, next time I come this way which will probably be in the Month of May—those Altamaha Estates are too valuable to be neglected & my presence is of no small advantage to them—

Salute my Dear Boys Harry & James with the remembrance of papa's Love & regard for them, I cannot write to them by this opportunity but you may tell them that at Broughton Island on the 21st Ins^t I dined on a Rock Fish, a very fine one, of 15 Inches long & upward of a pound & half Weight which Carpenter John, caught in the Air from upward of 60 feet high & it was hooked in the back—if they cant explain this riddle my next shall do it for them — Salute also all my friends with my best Compliments & accept your Dear self, the repeated assurances of the constant Love & Esteem of your faithful & affectionate Father.

Henry Laurens.

Mr John Laurens.

Endorsed : 27th March.

Cap^t Yowart.

[21.]

Addressed: M John Laurens.
 at Mr C. Bicknell's
 Chancery Lane
 ¶ Dutchess of Gordon
 Cap^t Campbell London.
 2 D C^t ↪

Charles Town So. Carolina 8th April
 1775.

My Dear Son ↪

The 27th Ult^o I addressed you from Sunbury in Georgia by the Mermaid Capt Yowart & the same day proceeded to Wright's Savanna where I found full employment for five days, thence came forward by the Inland passage & reached our old home the 4th Inst^o having lodged not above three Nights in full view of the most beautiful Ceiling in the universe—I found among many other Letters which were waiting for me yours of the 3^d January, I cannot pay the particular attention to it at present which is due; 'tis only four days you see since my arrival or return here & every hour of the time has been fully engaged; relading & returning the Canoe which you know is a tedious piece of business, attendance on Committees, listning to long details & solicitations to serve in the old character of sober Arbitrator, visiting your Uncle & Sister who are both unwell with other affairs have reduced me to Candle light Saturday Night & at the same time I feel a sincere inclination to be lazy for the remainder of the Week, I want to sit quietly by yon fireside & to avoid even the fatigue of thinking—

let it suffice therefore that I tell you, I am safe at home and in perfect good health with allowance for the circumstances above mentioned—Remember me to all friends I shall pay my respects very soon to several of them, particularly Salute the Dear Boys your Brothers with kisses & caresses

from me & chide them for neglecting to write to papa—
if this Ship is detained a day longer than tomorrow you will
receive another Letter by her from

Your affectionate Father

Henry Laurens.

Mr Manigault ²³ has been consulting me to day on sending
Mr Gabriel ²⁴ to Europe—I do not think it impossible but
that you may accompany him to Genevé—do not engage
your self for the long Vacation till you hear further—this
between our selves—

Mr John Laurens.—

Endorsed : 8th April
Campbell.

[22.]

Addressed : Mr John Laurens
at Mr C Bicknell's
Chancery Lane
¶ Heart of Oak.
under cover to London.
W Manning Esquire—

Charles Town So Carolina 23^d May 1775—

My Dear Son—

You will receive a few Lines from me ¶ this conveyance
by the hands of Mr Ga Manigault dated if at all the 20th
Inst my late addresses were under the 17th & 15th ¶ Le
Despenser—

²³ Gabriel Manigault (1704-1781), a rich merchant of Charles Town of Huguenot extraction.

²⁴ His grandson, Gabriel, son of his only son, Peter (1731-1773), a distinguished lawyer of Charles Town. (See Vol. III. of this magazine, p. 87.)

Mr Manning will shew you what I have written to him by Capt Gunn & the Contents of a paper inclosed—wait on the Author of that paper pay the respects due to a Gentleman whom your Father regards in his general Character & offer your service to the Young Mr Savage—

under this Cover you will find Governor Martin's Speech engendered at the plantation Office White hall & midwived by the Governor in North Carolina together with such an Answer from the House of Assembly as will damp the hopes of Lords North & Dartmouth, & shew them the weakness of their endeavours by flattery or otherwise to break a Link of our Chain.—

Your Uncle will sail in Curling about the 28th Inst by his hand you will receive a larger Letter from me—

I have sent under Capt Gunn's care three very fine Turtle for Mr Manning Mr Stead & yourself one each. I shall not have time to write to Mr Stead do you take the trouble to acquaint him—if your Turtle is delivered alive I request you to invite yours & mine, Carolina & other friends just a sufficient set to consume him with decency & let the whole expence be set apart to my Account.

Harry & Jemmy shall have a Letter each by their Sister Patty—my Love to them & you & present me respectfully to all friends & say where is Mr & Mrs Oswald I never hear from them—My Dear Son farewell, may God guide and protect you—

Henry Laurens,

Mr John Laurens—

Endorsed: 23^d May.

Gunn.

[23.]

Addressed : Mr John Laurens
at Mr C Bicknell's
Chancery Lane
by the hands of
Mr James Laurens—
London.

Charles Town So Carolina 30th May 1775.

I refer you my Dear Son to a Letter begun the 27th & very abruptly concluded yesterday Morning on board the Ship London, then going as we all expected very cleverly over Charles Town Bar, I took an affecting leave of our Dear friends but within half an hour after I had left them, the Wind veered suddenly about & Capt Curling judged it prudent to return again into Rebellion Road, this baulk is the more mortifying as Capt White who sailed from the Road with Curling went well to Sea --I am just now returned from a Morning visit in which I found Your Uncle Aunt & Sisters after a little qualmishness yesterday, pretty well recovered; very cheerful; telling many stories of the brilliancy of your Aunt's Nonpariel, of whom, every thing that is said, is in the superlative—& I dare say there is not another Girl between the Ship & Sullivans Island who says so many pretty things in a Week as Miss Polly said between 8 & 12 oClock yesterday Morning, in a word you will find her to be the Swan of my flock.—the Wind continues unfavorable & I shall pay my respects to them again to Morrow Morning & in the hands of your Uncle add this to the trouble which I have already given you & as I have taken up the pen to write to you in preference of every other friend perhaps I may still require the apology to Mr Izard & Mr Henderson. —

I was going on the 27th to desire you to reflect seriously on my proposition for sending your Brother James to Genevé, & to carry it into execution if you have no such weighty ob-

jections as may induce you to delay the measure until you may confer with me on the subject; observing also that unless we are soon to be restored to peace & former state of Liberty & Commerce it will not be in our power to afford the expence of removing him from Winson Green; if America is held in her present unhappy circumstances we must be content to keep him there at least till better times enable or necessity oblige us to make a different arrangement—such necessity may arise from the demise of the present Old Master or from his falling more off from the ancient establishment of his School.

You perceive my Dear John how anxiously I attend to the advancement of this little fellow, his abilities demand encouragement but hitherto he has not had the same advantages as his elder Brothers enjoyed—Examine carefully & inform me what progress he has made in Latin Grammar & in Arithmetic: Virtuous liberal Educations to my Children may be the only Estates with which kind providence will permit me to endow them, it is my Duty to redeem the time, I may *now* emphatically add, “because the Days are Evil.” My confidence is in you to second & support my attempts—I know you will duly consider all that I have said & repeated on this important subject & act the part of a Brother & kind Guardian.——

On Thursday the 1st June the Provincial Congress, & on the same day the General Assembly are to meet in Charles Town, if the Lt Governor permits the latter to do business & we are told he will, methinks there will be some hazard of Clashing Jurisdictions or that Congress will have but few subjects come regularly before them.——

The grand affairs in contemplation are,—A general association for mutual & defences, the Copy of which I sent you in my Letter of the 15th —this is intended also to operate as a Test—

Raising two Regiments of Infantry & one. of Dragoons or Rangers * —which according to my opinion formed upon

experience & knowledge of the Country will produce, certain heavy Taxes, much fraud & confusion—the plan will never be carried fully into execution but all the Money provided will be fully expended—a project calculated to gratify the necessities of some & the vanity of others—I hope we shall at least curtail it a half. ↵

Prohibiting the exportation of all kinds of provisions for a limited time. In our present circumstances no considerable Evils can arise from this measure.

Providing Money for Payment of every Member of the Provincial Congress during his attendance—calculated to keep some from the remote parts of the Province Quiet.— Another project which I am not yet at Liberty to divulge, if this shall unhappily be adopted, all our Estates in Charles Town may & probably will be reduced in Value at least 9/10 ~~the~~ in fact Charles Town as a Trading City will be ruined—it will be a second Antwerp on the Scheld.

a few of us have so successfully opposed this mad scheme as to obtain a delay from time to time,—I hope we shall now turn it out of Doors.

An assessment of Estates in order to Levy Taxes for public services—Stamping & Issuing paper Money for the present exigencies of the Colony—consequently the establishment of a Treasury & appointment of a Treasurer. ↵

These are but a few of the Grand Articles which are to come before us—upon some Mens minds the consideration sits light & easy, upon mine the total change of Government before we have framed a better or indeed any regular Mode, has its proper weight & influence.

My friend who so smartly replied, “he saw nothing to make him Cry”—see my Letter 22^d January—begins now to have the horrors— he now vehemently exclaims—“our safety & success will be found in a virtuous observance of our Nonimportation & Nonexportation Resolutions—every thing beyond is hazardous & may lead us into Ruin”

I foresaw the Evil of taking the Ruins into unskilful hands

& have been uniform in my sentiments & declarations but I shall find a task of extreme difficulty in steering an honest Course I will steer no other, be the consequence what it may.

To-morrow the General Committee will meet early & prepare matter for the Congress, if this Ship ²⁵ is detained & any important subject intervenes you shall be informed by a Letter in the Evening—but I shall add no more to this save a repetition of my most Cordial salutes to you my Dear Son & to your Brothers—Henry Laurens,

I have jocularly but very truly hinted to the advocates for this scheme that their Regiments will not be called the Ragged—but Naked—Regiments—We have no Cloths, Tents nor Blankets for them—but tis the way of us hot Country People to provide only for the present Season—

Mr. John Laurens. ↵

Endorsed: 30th May 1775.

[24.]

Addressed: Mr. John Laurens
at Mr. C. Bicknell's
Chancery Lane
♁ Scorpion
Man of War
London—
Via Boston

Charles Town So Carolina 2^d July 1775

My Dear Son—

Be referred if you please to my last Letter or Letters dated the 18th & 23^d Ult^o & conveyed by the Rabbit Capt

²⁵ "Since our last, James Laurens, Esq; and Mrs. Laurens, two Misses Laurens, Daughters of Col. Laurens, Mr. Robert Mackenzie, sen and Mrs. Mackenzie, Capt. A. Alexander and Mrs. Alexander, and others, have embarked and sailed for England."—*The South-Carolina and American General Gazette*, Friday, June 2, 1775. See also *The South-Carolina Gazette; And Country Journal*, Tuesday June 6, 1775.

Fraser, I have no doubt of its reaching you even if Lord North or LeDespenser should first fathom its Innocent contents—the opportunity by which this is to be sent is offered to me very suddenly & unexpectedly by Capt Innia, who assures me that my Letters shall pass unopened—I thank him for his politeness & friendship, but the King's Decypherer must be very cunning if he is able to pick a plot out of my Epistles, notwithstanding each of them contains at least one & some of them contain more—at present however my Treason will be very plain, I am just risen from Dinner am stinted to a minute for delivery of my Letters, & perceive that I have written to your Uncle what I might better have said to you & that I must fill up part of a page by writing to you what should have been more properly the subject of conversation with him, between both, though badly arranged, you will receive the intelligence our Town affords without one word to justify the scandalous imputation which his Majesty has thrown upon us of Rebellion—

Our Summer hitherto has been pleasant, constant breezes from Sea or fresh Land Winds have conducted us safely through the Month of June & we have entered July with as much temperance as reasonable beings in Lat: 32 & 45. can wish for.—I do not know what business the Medical Field may have in general—in my own domains thank God they have none—but the Sextons if nothing better for them happens must soon come upon the Parish—Liberty & Cool weather are friendly to the Lungs—

Some time ago we dreaded from the vast falls of Rain the total loss of our Crops of Rice & indeed a few are totally lost, but in general from a favourable change they are now good & if no disaster happens in Earing or Harvest will be as large as usual, the Indian Corn is still better, Wheat abundant and Indigo very well but what of all this in a port Locked up & the Key in Lord North's pocket—I never saw Charles Town Harbour so naked as it is just now only two topsail Vessels in it—except about five days ago when there was but one—

My Garden looks as charmingly as a Garden can look without its proper Guests, I have indeed vast increase of Mocking Birds. Grapes plentiful, peaches Ripe sooner & Nectarines better than common & very fine, Figs Damsons & plumbs in abundance, Old Stepny always sober, & daily refreshing showers, but alas! what are these without my best friends without my Sons and my Daughters—I will say no more on this head, but turn my Eye more attentively to your Letter of the 5th May & Harford & Jennings of the 25 April—the little Rogue writes a good hand & by your aid will advance if not excel in other branches of useful learning—

I am glad you are “better pleased with the Law as you advance in the Study” once persuade yourself of the necessity for studying & you will really advance & really be pleased. —otherwise you may experience a worse necessity—nothing more need be said to you than—Do, what you *know* you ought to do—lift up your Eyes to the Bench, to eminent Character, withdraw them from Idle amusements & groveling indulgences, emulate great & good Men & you will do Honour to your Father, to your Country & to the founder of a great Family, do you give diligence & you will have no cause to blame nature nor fortune.

Harry’s progress is very pleasing to me, stimulate those Dear Boys by every means in your power to be diligent & to improve in their learning, but let them & let their Country reap some fruit from their Father’s endeavours to give them good Education—but the minute approaches, 7 o’Clock James says is the latest Capt Innis can keep his Packet open for me, I must in a word repeat, take care of your Brothers of your Sisters, take care of yourself, but let me hear from you by all possible opportunities & never omit to inform me of every essential matter in our American affairs as far as you can learn You apprehend a bloody event to our disputes there is now room to dread it more than ever, but I do not retreat as danger approaches, I only pray that God will enable me in every trial to do my Duty—all will be well

again my Son—the people in England, I mean the Ruling people, are wrong, they will be convinced of it ere long—our Constitution admits of putting such Rulers aside & restoring harmony without hurting that Constitution—I hope Mrs Manning & Mr Stead have better health than when you wrote, my best respects to them & to every other friend. My Dear Son I pray God to bless you to give you discretion accompanied by laudable ambition—

Henry Laurens.

Mr John Laurens.

Endorsed: 2^d July 1775.

[To be continued in the next number of this magazine.]

RECORDS OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA LINE, CONTINENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.

[In June, 1775, the 1st. Provincial Congress of South Carolina raised two regiments of foot and one of rangers for the defense of the Province in case the British Government should attempt coercive measures against the Province. In November, 1775, the 2d. Provincial Congress added a regiment of artillery, and in February, 1776, the same body added two regiments of rifles. By resolutions of the Continental Congress of June 18th. and July 24, 1776, and of the General Assembly of South Carolina of September 20, 1776, these six regiments were taken upon the Continental Establishment as South Carolina's quota, although they made a larger force than Congress demanded of South Carolina—larger than the relative population of the State warranted. The regiment of rangers was subsequently converted into infantry, and on February 11, 1780, the five infantry regiments were consolidated into three by order of Gen. Lincoln.* The records of these various regiments are scattered. Many of them are in the Record and Pension Office of the War Department; others are in the hands of libraries and historical societies; others are in private hands and still others have been irretrievably lost. Many of them are in possession of the South Carolina Historical Society and those are herewith given in chronological order.]

* See issue of this magazine for July, 1902, pp. 177-179.

[1.]

[INVENTORY OF CAPT. BLAKE'S COMPANY.¹]

An Inventory of Arms, Accoutrements, and Cloathing Delivered Captain Blake's Company in 2 Regiment 1 January 1778

	Muskets	Bayonets	Pouches	Caps	Shirts	Coats	Waistcoats	Breeches	Stockings	Shoes	Blankets	No of Guns	Numbers property	Destroyed	Stocks
119 per Steale															
120 per Norman															
Peter Upgreve Drum					1				1						
Josiah Kolb	1	1		1	1				1	1	1	146			
Robert Colman					1				1	1	1	158			
Wm McCullogh	1	1		1	1				1	1	1	148			
Daniel McIver	1	1		1	1				1	1	1	110			
Andrew Adams	1	1		1	1				1			132			
Thomas Burkett	1	1		1	1							136			
George Brynson	1	1		1	1				1	1		138			
Jacob Breyler	1	1		1	1				1			120			
5 Jacob Copland	1	1		1	1				1			118			
Timothy Downing	1	1		1	1				1	1		137			
James Freeman	1	1		1	1				1			131			
Peter Fagen	1	1		1	1				1	1		123			
John Fenwicke	1	1		1	1				1	1		124			
10 Richard Goodin	1	1		1	1				1	1		143			
Daniel Green	1	1		1	1				1	1		114			
William Hanson	1	1		1	1				1	1		145			
Samuel Horn	1	1		1	1				1	1		128			
Frederick Johnson	1	1		1	1				1	1		130			
15 John Jackson	1	1		1	1				1			115			
William Albert	1	1		1	1				1	1		117			Albe rt
Wm Skipper Jones	1	1		1	1				1	1		133			
Anthony Hinds	1	1		1	1				1	1		126			
John Hinds					1				1			151			

¹ This inventory is incomplete. This and the records that follow it under Nos. 2, 3 and 4 are taken from a mutilated book containing, apparently, only records of Capt. Blake's company. The book has been much mutilated and even the records that have not been destroyed altogether have been much defaced, and memoranda of household matters have been jotted down among the records of the Revolutionary company.

[3.]

[ROLL OF THE COLONEL'S COMPANY, SECOND REGIMENT.]

Inventory of Arms &c Cloathing &c Delivered to the
Colonel's Company 28 June & 7 September 1778²

Jno Roberts		
Alexr Stuart	Astlow	1
Daniel Green	Browa	1
Wm Hanson	Markey	1
Wm Albert	Green	1
Andrew Adams	Collins	1
Moses Bruce	Connell	1
Jno Caves	Williams	1
Jno Caddy	Batheny	1
Tim Downing	Swall	1
Peter Fagen		
Jno Fenwicke	Wilkins	1
Richd Goodwin	Serj Bonett	1
Saml Horn	Parker	1
Jno Lyons	Gibson	1
Mc Lean	Staple	1
Wm Norman	Fenicke	1
Jas Oakes	Wailes	1
Benj Reeves	Morgan	1
Jno Shudy	Hagarthy	1
Thos Shoars		
Stepn Strecham	Webster	1
Wm Tapper	Mace	1
Archd Upgrove	Clyatt	1
Jno Whitset	Taylor	1
Geo Brynson	Richson	1
Fredk Smith	Horne	1
Wm Cook		
- Lamb		

Recd 15 April 1779

Diff't Times

at Sheldon

² These dates have been stricken out, whether originally or by some mischievous hand is debatable. Although characterized as an inventory in the heading this paper was evidently never finished, but was converted into a list of the Colonel's Company with the names added of certain men sub-sequently recruited.

[4.]

[RECEIPTS FOR ARMS.]

Received 1 July 78 of Lieut Baker 3 Reg^t Muskets, 3 Bayonets, & one Pouch belonging to his Company ³

Received 3 July of Lieut Baker 6 Muskets, 6 Bayonets, & 3 Pouches William Fletcher Q^r Mast^s Sety

Rec^d 11 Aug^t 78 of Lt Baker 12 Muskets 12 Bayonets 3 Pouches belonging to men discharged from his Comp^y

Daniel Simpson Sarj^t

[To be continued in the next number of this magazine.]

³ This receipt was scratched over.

DOCUMENTS CONCERNING REV. SAMUEL
THOMAS, 1702-1707.

[In Vol. IV. of this magazine eight letters, written between August, 1702, and April, 1706, inclusive, by Rev. Samuel Thomas, first missionary to South Carolina from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to officers of the Society, were published. The local history contained in those letters is considerably augmented by the following copies of such additional records concerning Mr. Thomas as are to be found among the records of the Society and in the British Public Record Office. The copying of these records was done by the late W. Noël Sainsbury, of the British Public Record Office, for Hon. John P. Thomas, Jr., of Columbia, S. C.]

[EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.]

[June 19, 1702, paragraphs 15, 16.]

resolved that M^r Samuel Thomas doe attend the above-said Committee with his testimoniall letters in order to be sent to South Carolina, and in case the Lord Bishop of London and the said Committee be satisfied in the qualifications of the said M^r Thomas

Resolved that this Society will allow him the yearly sum of fifty pounds to be continued for three years next ensuing over and above the Queen's bounty of twenty pounds.

[June 26, 1702, paragraphs 25, 26.]

Ordered that M^r Samuel Thomas doe attend the said Committee

Resolved that tenn pounds be given to the said M^r Thomas to be layd out in stuffs for the use of the wild Indians of

those parts of South Carolina where the said Mr Thomas is to reside.¹

[July 3, 1702, paragraphs 7, 8, 12, 14.]

The report of the Committee relating to Mr Thomas being read

Agreed that the books subscribed by severall Gentlemen in Suffolk for the use of a Missionary in the West Indies to the value of £14. be given to Mr Thomas who is going to South Carolina, and the £13. subscribed in money by the same persons be also delivered to the said Mr Thomas he giving the Society credit for the same out of the Queen's Bounty money.

The Treasurer reported that the £10. given to Mr Thomas for the buying some stuffs to cloathe the wild Indians had been paid according to order.

Resolved that the summe of twenty pounds be given to Mr Thomas for his farther encouragement.

[August 21, 1702, paragraphs 1, 2.]

A letter read from Mr Samuell Thomas now at rye complaining of his misfortunes and ill usage of the Master of the Ship in which he goes to South Carolina.²

Resolved that the summe of twenty pounds be immediately remitted to the said Mr Samuell Thomas by Mr Hodges one of the Treasurers to the Society and in such manner as he shall think most proper.

[September 18, 1702, paragraphs 3, 4.]

Mr Hodges acquainted the Society that he had according to order remitted the sum of £20. to Mr Thomas.

A letter was read from the said Mr Thomas dated the

¹ See pp. 280-281 of Vol. IV. of this magazine.

² See Vol. IV. of this magazine, pp. 221-223.

15th instant at Plymouth complaining of the ill usage of the Master of the ship and of his going in another bound for Virginia

[April 16, 1703, paragraph 11.]

The report of the Committee about M^r Edward Marston's letter to D^r Bray relating to M^r Thomas one of the Societys' Missionarys to South Carolina having been read Resolved that it be a standing order of this Society that if any Minister sent over to the Plantations with an allowance from this Society to any particular place shall fix himself in any other place by the direction of the respective Governor or otherwise this Society will not continue the allowance to the said Minister until the said change shall be approved of by the Society.

[June 18, 1703, paragraph 18.]

A letter from M^r Samuell Thomas in Carolina dated 29. January 1702 to D^r Woodward³ excusing his going among the Indians and praying the Society to continue him in the place where he now is &c. together with a bill of £20. drawn upon the Society and pay-able to M^r Burkit as part of his salary and desiring £10. more which will compleat his first years sallary.

Ordered that the Treasurer do pay the said £20. to M^r Burkitt and £10. more to the said M^r Thomas in full of his first year's allowance.

[October 15, 1703, paragraphs 6, 7.]

A letter from M^r Robert Stephens of Goose creek in Carolina to the Lord Bishop of London was read giving an account of M^r Thomas' arrivall in those parts as also a very good character of him.

³ Vol. IV., pp. 225-227.

Ordered that the Secretary do write to the said Mr Thomas to know what provision is made for him by the Governor of Carolina.

[August 18, 1704, paragraph 17.]

A letter from Mr Thomas of Carolina to Dr Woodward dated 10th of March 1704⁴ being offered to the Society, it is ordered that it be referred to the Committee to consider how far it is fitting for the Society to continue the allowance of the said Mr Thomas he being in the service of Sir Nathaniel Johnson and wholly supported by him.

[October 20, 1704, paragraph 1.]

A letter from Sir Nathaniel Johnson to the Lord Bishop of London relating to Mr Samuel Thomas was read as also another from his Lordship to Mr Stubbs, agreed that this matter be further considered when his Lordship shall next attend.

[September 21, 1705, paragraphs 7, 8.]

Dr Woodward acquainting the Society that Mr Samuel Thomas one of the Societys' Missionaries in South Carolina attended at the door, he was called in, and laid before the Board the testimonials of Sir Nathaniel Johnson Governor of Carolina, and a letter from the said Governor and Council to the Lord Bishop of London which were read; the said Mr Thomas informed the Society that Colonel Nicholson the late Governor of Virginia had given thirty guineas to be laid out in books for six Parishes in South Carolina and £20. more to be distributed amongst the Ministers that shall go over to the said six Parishes.

A Motion being made that the salary of the third year due to

⁴ Vol. IV., pp. 278-281.

the said M^r Thomas may be paid to him. Agreed that this matter be farther considered at the next meeting when the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury shall be present.

[October 19, 1705, paragraph 2.]

Ordered that the case of M^r Samuell Thomas be adjourned till the next Meeting of the Society, and that the said M^r Thomas have notice to attend at the same time.

[November 16, 1705, paragraph 2.]

M^r Samuel Thomas attending according to order was called in and gave the Society an account how he was supported in Carolina whilst he was with Sir Nathaniel Johnson and it appearing that the said M^r Thomas had had but a mean allowance from Sir Nathaniel and the Inhabitants of Carolina and that he had deserved well from the Society, ordered that the third years allowance amounting to fifty pounds be paid to the said M^r Thomas.

[December 21, 1705, paragraphs 4, 5, 6.]

The Minute relating of the last Meeting relating to M^r Samuel Thomas being read, the Secretary reported that the said gentleman had attended the last meeting of the Committee and laid before them a Memorial of the state of the Church in South Carolina which having been considered by them, it was agreed to move the Society that the said Memorial might be read at the next general Meeting, and the said M^r Thomas attending was called in, and gave the Society an account of the substance of the above mentioned Memorial, Ordered that the farther consideration of the s^d Memorial be referred to the Committee.

Agreed that the sum of fifty pounds p^{a} annum during three years be allowed to the said M^r Thomas upon condi-

tion that the said M^r Thomas do continue in the same place and upon the same foot he is in at present and that his s^d allowance do commence from the time that his last Mission expired and that the sum of £15. be farther allowed towards the charge of transporting himself and family together with the usual allowance of £10. 5. for a Library and for small books.

The said M^r Thomas acquainting the Society with the great abuse of employing the Negroes and other Slaves in their usual labours on the Lord's day. Ordered that the Secretary do lay the same before the Lord Bishop of London, and ask his Lordship's advice, for the remedying the said great abuse.

[January 18, 1706, paragraph 7.]

The Secretary reported from the Committee of the 7th instant to whom M^r Thomas his Memorial was referred, that they had considered of the same and agreed to represent to the Society that the said Memorial is a very full and satisfactory account of the state of the Church in S. Carolina, and to move that the s^d Memorial be registred among the rest of the Society's Papers for the perusal and information of such Members as have not seen it. the Society agreed with the Comittee in the s^d Report.

[February 15, 1706, paragraph 11.]

The Secretary also reported from the said Committee, that M^r Thomas having inforimed them of a clause in a late Act of the General Assembly in South Carolina past the 4th Nov^r. 1704 entitled An Act for the establishment of religious worship &c. importing that the Rectors or Ministers shall be removable by authority of certain Commissioners or the major part of them upon complaint made by the Inhabitants &c. the Committee were of opinion that the Ministers of that Province will be too much subjected to the

pleasure of the People, and that they therefore agreed to recommend this matter to the wisdom of the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Bishop of London to take such care therein as they shall think proper. Also that Mr Thomas had farther acquainted them that the Governor, the Majority of the Council and several of the Assembly in S. Carolina did assure him, that if the Lord Bishop of London would be pleased at any time to send over a Commissary or Superintendent of the Clergy they would be willing to give their consent for the repealing the aforesaid clause, and that he the said Mr Thomas having also attended the Lords Proprietors of South Carolina at their last Meeting, the major part of their Lordships did declare that they have already recommended to the Government of South Carolina the repealing the said clause of the aforesaid Act. The Society being informed that the said Mr Thomas attended without, he was called in, and discoursed in relation to the abovementioned matters and several paragraphs of a printed Pamphlet containing several copies of Acts of Assembly, Charters, Letters &c in South Carolina were read, as also several clauses in an authentic Copy of the abovementioned Act: and the Society having seriously taken into their consideration the great abuses and inconveniences that may arise whilst such an Act is in force in the Government of South Carolina; resolved that this Society will put a stop to the sending any Ministers under the direction and Allowance of this Corporation into those parts till they are fully satisfied that the above mentioned Clauses in the aforesaid Act are or shall be rescinded, and that the matter be put into an ecclesiastical Method.

[May 17, 1706, paragraph 18.]

The Secretary reported that he had received a Memorial from Mr Samuel Thomas and several letters since the last Meeting. Agreed that they be referr'd to the Committee to be considered and reported at the next Meeting of the Society.

[June 21, 1706, paragraph 10.]

Also that having read a Memorial of M^r Sam^l Thomas containing an answer to the charge against him by M^r Marston Minister of Charles Town in South Carolina, in a late printed Pamphlet, it was their opinion that there are several particulars in the said Memorial worthy the notice of the Society. And also having read a letter from M^r Stevens of South Carolina relating to the affairs of the said M^r Thomas there they had agreed that both the said Memorial and letter should be laid before the Society. The said Memorial and letter being very long, Ordered that the Secretary do prepare an abstract of the same against the next Meeting, and in the meantime lay the originals before his Grace the Lord Archbishop.

[July 19, 1706, paragraph 8.]

The Secretary produced an abstract of M^r Stevens' letter &c. and of M^r Thomas' Memorial, which were read, Ordered that the Secretary do send a copy of the said Memorial to M^r Marston Minister of Charles Town in South Carolina.

[April 3, 1707, paragraph 6.]

The consideration of the report of the Committee made at the last Meeting relating to Carolina being resumed, two letters were read from Sir Nathaniel Johnson and the Council to the Society dated 16th Sept^r and 16th December 1706. signifying their thanks for the Missionaries lately sent over and that they had repealed the Church Act &c and had raised the Establishment of their Ministers from fifty to one hundred pounds p^a ann^r: and that they wanted four more ministers and that they had writ to D^r Bray to desire him to accept the living of Charles Town Also another from M^r Robert Stevens to the Society dated from Goosecreek 21. Feb: 1705/6. also another from D^r le Jan to the Secre-

tary dated 2. Dec: 1706⁵ from St James Goosecreek in S. Carolina, giving an account of his arrival there, of the death of Mr Samuel Thomas of the sickness of Mr Dun, of an invasion and defeat of the Spaniards of the great civilities shewn to the Missionaries by the people of the Country, of the goodness of the s^d Country and also the Copy of an Act to repeal several Acts therein mentioned, also another Act entitled An Act for establishing the Church of England and for a maintenance for ministers &c. were severally read, agreed that the consideration of the above mentioned letters and Acts be adjourned to a fuller meeting.

[TESTIMONIALS.]

[1702.⁶]

We whose names are hereunder written, being requested to deliver our sentiments of Samuell Thomas of Ballydon near Sudbury do most willingly declare we esteem him to be a person of eminent piety such his conversation spake him to be whilst resident amongst us, both when in his single capacity and in his married state, and that for diverse years; he now (as we suppose) making near approaches to thirty And he gave proof of his great knowledge in the things of God, and mysteries of the Kingdom in frequent Conferences in the Religious Society and so farr as we could discern, he behaved himself very prudently, and with great zeal for the promoting the interest of Holyness, and did exceedingly in his place farther the Gospel reception and advance, and that by his life, his serious advice and pressing persuations By which means he drew many to attend upon the preaching of the word, and to frequent the Sacrament and did shew himself alway to be of a meek disposition and an entire lover of

⁵ See Vol. IV., p. 285, note 5.

⁶ See extract from Journal of the Society F. P. G. F. P. for June 19, 1702, *ante*, p. 21.

the King, and thoroughly conformable to Ecclesiastical Constitutions and the doctrine of our Church, and whom we conceive may be very instrumental for the converting and building up of souls through a divine assistance and blessing for which we heartily pray.

Nath: Burrell of Glemsford, Rect.

Ew. Thomas Cur: of Denham

Sam^l: Farr Vic^r of Stone Markett.

W^m: Burkitt Vic^r of Dedham. [No. XVII.]

[1705.⁷]

Mr Samuel Thomas his Testimonials from Carolina.

South Carolina

By the right Hon^{ble} Sir Nathaniel Johnson Kn^t,
Governor of South & North Carolina; and by the
Hon^{ble} Members of the Council.

These are to certify unto all persons that the Bearer hereof the Rev. Mr Samuel Thomas for some years past hath been one of the Ministers of the Church of England in South Carolina and that during his residence here he hath lived a religious and virtuous life, & by his diligent and constant preaching hath done much good in this Province, and hath now the leave and consent of the Governor and Council of this Province to go to England in order to settle his own affairs there and then to return again with his family to this Province to exercise his ministerial Function here, and is also further empowered and desired by the said Governor, Council and Parliament to make choice of five such persons as he shall think fitt, learned, pious and laborious Ministers of the Church of England to officiate in the vacant Parishes, pursuant to a late Act of Parliament for the encouragement of the Public Worship of God according to the Church of England in this Province, and in the behalf of the said Governor and Council

⁷ See extract from journal of the Society F. P. G. F. P. for September 21, 1705, *ante*, p. 24.

recommēd such Persons as he shall so make choice of to the Right Hon^{ble} and Right Rev: Father in God Henry Lord Bishop of London for his Ldp's approbation. In testimony of the truth of the above written we have hereunto set our hands and the publick Seal of this Province this 21st day of April in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Anne by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith &c and in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and five.

N. Johnson.

Ja: Moore

Tho. Broughten

Nicholas Trott. [No.

LXVIII.]

[ACCOUNT OF THE CHURCH IN SOUTH CAROLINA.]

A memorial relating to the State of the Church of England in the Province of South Carolina, offered humbly to the consideration of the Hon^{ble} Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. ⁸

By their humble and faithful Missionary

Sam^l Thomas.

The first and chief Parish in South Carolina is Charles Town which is a large Parish and hath a very honourable maintenance for the Minister, but it being at present under the pastoral care of M^r Marston who hath been there for five years, I forbear to say anything of its inhabitants or their sentiments, as to religion.

The next Parish to Charles Town is Goose Creek, one of the most populous of our Country Parishes containing (as near as I can guess) about 120 familys in which Parish live many persons of considerable note for figure and Estate in the

⁸ See extracts from journal of the Society F. P. G. F. P. for Dec. 21, 1705, and January 18, 1706, *ante*, pp. 25 and 26.

Country, many of which are concerned in the Government as Members of the Council and Assembly, most of these Inhabitants are of the profession of the Church of England, excepting about five familys of French Protestants who are Calvinists and 3. Familys of Presbyterians and two Anabaptists.

Here is a small Church for some years erected by some few of the Chief Inhabitants in which they had divine service and sermons & sacraments as often as they could procure a Minister to officiate. I officiated there constantly once a quarter at which times I always administered the Blessed Sacrament of the Lords Supper, the number of Communicants were about 30. of which one was a Christian Negro man.

The Church of Goosecreek was very well frequented as often as any of our Ministers officiated there. The number of Heathen Slaves in this Parish I suppose to be about 200. twenty of which I observe to come constantly to church, and these and several others of them well understand the English tongue and can read.

The next Parish to Goose Creek is that upon the western branch of Cooper River, in this Parish there are two general Settlements, one called by the name of Watboe and the other called Wampee; this parish contains about seaventy families, there was no church in this Parish during my stay in Carolina, but there is a church now building in this and every other Parish by order of the Government, who have by an Act of Assembly appropriated several sums for this end, In this Parish I officiated one Lord's day in the month & one week day in the month, in some of the Planters houses or in the summer under some green tree in some airy place made convenient for Minister and people.

There are in this Parish about forty families of the profession of the Church of England, and 30. Families who dissent from the Church, these are more generally Anabaptists, and they have a preacher of that sort among them, one Lord's

day in three; my congregation here consisted of about 80. persons and sometimes near 100. the Dissenters frequently making a very considerable part thereof, they coming to our Churches when their own Ministers did not preach. The number of communicants with the church of England were 20. the number of heathen slaves in this Parish are about 180. three only of w^{ch} are christians. The next Parish to this is situated upon the eastern branch of Cooper river which Parish I by order of the Hon^{ble} Governor had the care of and did constantly officiate in 3. Lord's days in 4 throughout the year and two week days in a month, the number of Inhabitants in this Parish are about 100. families 80. of which are of the profession of the Church of England & about 20. Dissenters from the Church, 17. of which Presbyterians, 2. Anabaptists, and 1. Quaker.

The number of those who attended constantly upon the Lord's day service were generally 100. and upon those days on which the Lord's Supper was administered 140. The number of Communicants in this Parish 45, the number of heathen slaves 200. of which 20. have by my encouragement learned to read and I hope by God's grace will with many others be fitted for Baptism and the Lord's Supper upon my return. Here is one church already erected (since my arrival) by the peculiar direction and religious care of Sir Nathaniel Johnson and at the charge of the Parish. The next Parish to this is situated upon a river called Wandoe, and contains about 100. families, 60. of which are of the profession of the Church of England and about 40. Dissenters from the Church which are Presbyterians; here has been a small church for sometime erected, but the People has never had a constant Minister, The congregation when there is a Minister to officiate consists of about 70. The Lord's Supper has never been administered: the number of slaves may be about 100. not one of them. Christian or preparing for it.

The next Parish to this is situated upon Ashly river and con-

tains about 100. families, in this Parish there never hath been a Minister settled, so that at present but few of the People are in the interest of the Church of England; here are in this Parish many Presbyterians and Anabaptists, and but about 30. families of the profession of the Church of England. Here has been no church nor has the Lord's Supper ever been administered here: the number of slaves may be about 150. but one of them a Christian which I instructed and baptized.

The last Parish in Carolina is situated upon a river called Stono, it is very large and extensive being the only Parish in that County, which we call Colleton County, in the Southern parts of this Parish are settled about 60. families of Dissenters, Presbyterians and Anabaptists, but in the northern part thereof near Charles Town are about 40. families who profess themselves of the Church of England, here is no Church nor Minister, the Lord's Supper hath never been administered here: In this Parish are about 150. slaves not any of them Christians.

I crave leave further to acquaint this Hon^{ble} Society that the Province of S. Carolina is but very lately divided into Parishes by Act of Assembly procured by the religious care of our present excellent Governor Sir Nathaniel Johnson, and that it is entirely owing to him and the present Members of the Council and Assembly that there are any salaries settled upon Ministers of the Church of England, for there being so many Dissenters in the Province (many of which have always been in the Government) it was a work of no small difficulty to get an Act to pass in favour of the Church of England clergy, especially for their having a publick salary, which those who dissent from us violently oppose in those parts of the world.

The present Government of South Carolina hath given us a very high instance of their zeal and affection for the Church of England as by law established, in what they have at present done for the encouragement of the publick worship

of God according to our most excellent Church, for the present war having obliged us to be at very great charges in fortifying our Town, and in providing Stores of ammunition to prevent our being surprized by the enemy, these with some other occasional charges had so emptied the Treasury that it was indeed a work of almost insuperable difficulty to get a fund appropriated to the Service of the Church.

South Carolina is but an infant Colony, and their Treasury at best but small out of which they have at present appropriated £2000. to the service of the Church for the building six churches, and as many parsonage houses, and buying Glybeland, so that for every particular Parish, the Publick disburse £333. and £50. annually for all the six Parishes, which considering the present circumstances is very extraordinary, and perhaps such instances of zeal can hardly be paralld in those parts of the world.

I now beg leave to offer some brief remarks upon this account of the state of the Church in South Carolina to the consideration of this honorable Society.

First, By this account it is sadly evident how destitute our Brethren of the Church of England in South Carolina are of spiritual guides and Publick Ordinances, and in how much danger they are of famishing in grace for want of the word and sacraments, or to be led aside to error while destitute of the public ministry to confirm them in the truth, for as circumstances are at present in this our Province not one person in 20. among those who profess themselves of the Church of England can have ordinarily, the benefit of the word and sacraments from a church of England minister, the Dissenters have at present 4 ministers among them besides one Anabaptist Preacher lately gone in to Carolina from Biddiford in the West of England, and I am informed that 3. or 4. more dissenting Ministers are going for Carolina in the Spring, all which (I humbly conceive) makes it very needful that our church of England members be provided with pious and painful divines such as will live exemplarily and preach prac-

tically and constantly, and catechise frequently that so their people may not be tempted to put themselves under the conduct of those who differ from us, as we have great reason to believe they will if they see themselves neglected.

I further remark to this Hon^{ble} Society that altho' the Province of Carolina hath done very much for the encouragement of Church of England Ministers (considering their present circumstances) yet is the provision which they have made but mean in itselfe, and such as will scarce support a Minister and his family if there, much less will it be any motive to clergymen to leave England and to submit to the fatigues of a long and hazardous voyage while they are in any tollerable circumstances here in England, for the salary which the Country allows is but £50. ^{per} annum in Carolina money which makes but about £33. sterling and the Parishes not being populous their perquisites will not amount to anything considerable. It is therefore humbly begged that this venerable Society would out of their most Christian charity and noble bounty think of making some augmentations to these salaries or of continuing an annual assistance to these Ministers which they in their great wisdom & goodness shall think most fit and I cannot but inform this hon^{ble} Board that the Government of Carolina hath assured me that as soon as it is possible to be done and their circumstances will admit, they will themselves by an additional Act make such further provision as shall capacitate their clergy to live comfortably without any assistance from England, I have before observed that the Government of Carolina has been at great pains and cost in building houses for their Ministers and in setting out Glebes in every parish, I therefore humbly propose to this Hon^{ble} Society that if they would think fit to advance any sums to stock the same Glebes with negros (which might be a stock unalienable) it would save the Society much money in allowing Pensions to their Missionarys and would be a very considerable augmentation to the value of their living, it is certain the present maintenance (tho'

very liberal considering the circumstances of the Province) is not sufficient to encourage any person to settle there with a Family. I further remark to this Hon^{ble} Society who I well know delight in doing good and will rejoice to hear that the Church and Kingdom of Christ are enlarged that from the account that hath been given there seems to be a prospect of bringing many of the Indian and Negroe slaves to the knowledge and practice of Christianity, I have here presumed to give an account of 1000. slaves belonging to our English in Carolina, many of which are well affected to Christianity so far as they know of it, and are desirous of Christian knowledge and seem to be willing to prepare themselves for it in learning to read for which they redeem time from their labour, many of them can read in the Bible distinctly and great numbers of them were learning when I left the Province, and that which I have often reflected upon with pleasure is, that among many of our ignorant slaves there is a great freedom from immorality, so that in some Plantations of fifty or sixty slaves we find not a drunkard, nor a profane swearer among them, which aversion to vice, I hope may be some preparation for Christian virtues, when they shall know their duty and obligations thereunto and the means of attaining them, now if every one of these Parishes be so happy as to have a prudent, pious and zealous minister settled in it, they might very easily redeem time from their studys for the instruction of these poor slaves and I verily believe and hope by God's blessing many of these might be brought into the folds of Christ, were we so happy as to have men of true piety, zeal and prudence sent upon this evangelical design. There is but one remark more which I shall trouble this ven^{ble} Body with, and that is the different temper which a Minister in the Province of Carolina will find in the people belonging to his charge, for here in every Parish are many professing christianity and many heathens, among our English inhabitants are many of considerable learning, good judgment and acute parts, and many very ignorant and

mean in their attainments, again there are some truly religious and conscientious and others haters of religion and practical Godliness: yet further there are some who are heartily in the interest of the Church of England, and understand and approve its constitutions, and there are others who are not positively determined as to their choice who have not actually put themselves under the Conduct of either our Ministers or of those who differ from us, and there are lastly more than a few that do dissent from us and join in communion with the Presbyterians, Independants and Anabaptists of all which there are considerable numbers in the Country, and this I humbly remark to this ven^{ble} Society that hereby they may be the more sensible of the necessity there is of their Missionarys being duly qualified to treat with all possible advantage with Persons of this differing temper and profession. I humbly say that I found by experience that by a diligent application in the dutys of my Function, and with the blessing of God upon my endeavours, the labours of my ministry have been effectual upon those under my charge. I count it no small happyness that I have been engaged in this Christian employment under the encouragement of this Ven^{ble} Society and I now return to offer not only my own thanks for their generous allowance but also the thanks of the whole Province who are very sensible of the obligations they owe to this hon^{ble} Society and indeed during the whole time of my Mission I have had such frequent and blessed opportunities of doing good and such real love and respect from my People that I purpose with all speed to return thither with my wife and children, and tho' the maintenance already settled be but small for the provision of a family, and the transporting my family will be a very great charge and burthen, yet I doubt not but God's Providence will support me comfortably, and I humbly recommend my present circumstances to the consideration of this truly hon^{ble} and charitable Society not presuming to make any particular request after they have so liberally encouraged

my past services, but with hearty prayers for all possible success to their most noble and christian pains, I subscribe myself with profound respect and gratitude their faithful and humble Missionary

Samuel Thomas.

P. S. There is one thing more which I think it my duty to observe to this Hon^{ble} Society and it is a relation I received from a Master of a ship belonging to N. England who acquainted me that the last year, there went out Bachelors of Arts near 20. young men from their college, all or most of whom he assured me would gladly have accepted episcopal Ordination if we had been so happy as to have had a Bishop in America from whom they might have received it, but being discouraged at the trouble and charge of coming for England, they accepted of authoritys from the Dissenting Ministers and are all dispersed in that way. [No. LXXIV.]

[MR. THOMAS'S REMONSTRANCE.]

Mr Samuel Thomas's Remonstrance in justification of himself.

To the Honorable Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. ⁹

The humble Representation of Samuel Thomas their diligent and faithfull Missionary, containing a just vindication of himself from the false Calumnys of M^r Edward Marston Minister of Charles Town in South Carolina with a true character of the said M^r Marston, honestly designed to prevent the venerable Societys being imposed upon by his misrepresentations.

May it please this Hon^{ble} Society

With all due respect and humble submission to this Ven^{ble} Body I beg leave to make my just defence against

⁹ See extracts from journal of the Society F. P. G. F. P. for May 17, 1706, and June 21, 1706, *ante* pp. 28 and 29.

the unjust and false charges brought against me by M^r Edward Marston Minister of Charles Town in South Carolina in a late printed letter of his, I have not seen or read the said letter, but the substance of those particulars which concern myself were read by the most reverend President in the Vestry at S^t Lawrence the last time you convened there, and are as followeth.

1. That I did not settle among the Yainonsee Indians according to your design in sending me.
2. That I removed M^r Kendal who he intimates upon my arrival and proceedings became distracted.
3. He would insinuate that my ignorance of the Canons and Constitutions of the Church of England and want of courage to reprove vice, were the things which most recommended me to the favour of the Government.

I beg leave to make the following answer

First, as to my not going among the Yamonsee Indians, I acknowledge that the circumstances of these poor was mentioned to me by my Lord of London and D^r Bray before I left this Kingdom, they were represented as a sort of civilized Indians well disposed for the reception of Christianity, and I must confess that I thought the design of bringing poor dark heathens to the Knowledge of Christ and his holy religion by w^{ch} they may attain eternal salvation, did appear to me so highly acceptable to Almighty God, that I was very glad of and much affected with my mission and did design to pursue it with great vigor and an humble dependance upon Almighty God for His assistance and blessing.

By the great Providence of God I arrived safe in the Province of South Carolina, upon the day of our Blessed Lord's nativity Anno Dni. 1702. at which time war being proclaimed with France and Spain I found these very Indians in conjunction with our Carolina Forces gone upon an Expedition to S^t Augustin a Spanish Fort in Florida about 300. miles from our English Settlements in South Carolina, they did indeed in a short time after my arrival return from

this Expedition, but they being settled upon our Frontiers between us and the Spanish Indians, having been engaged in a state of war ever since nothing being more common than their and the Spanish Indians making frequent incursions upon each other in the Night, that all Persons who knew these Indians assured me that they had neither leisure or dispositions to attend to Christian Instructions, and that a Missionary could not in this time of war reside among them without the utmost hazard of his life, it being common for the Spanish Indians to steal upon them in the night and kill some and take others Prisoners, and these Prisoners are some of them burnt alive and others sold to the Spaniards for slaves; this was one great discouragement to my settlement among them during this war.

Secondly that the Indians understood not the English tongue, that their language is barbarous, savage and extream difficult to attain, there being no grammar or rules for the learning that particular Indian tongue, so that it would probably take up one year at least to attain any tollerable knowledge thereof, and then even when one has attained to a perfection therein, yet is this language utterly void of such terms as we express the most necessary truths of Christian religion in, they have no word for God or Heaven, or Kingdom for a Mediator or for his death and satisfaction, and many other things of greatest importance in Christian Religion, and this I was fully convinced of by a Translation of the Lords Prayer into that language which was performed by a gentleman who had long traded among them and was a compleat master of their tongue, where insted of Our Father which art in heaven, the best sense that he could make of it in their words was, Our Father which art a'top, and instead of Thy Kingdom come, he translates thy great Town come, which I conceive are very improper expressions to convey to them the genuine sense of this most divine prayer, the great improbability of any success upon this account also was another discouragement to my settling among them.

Thirdly I did not settle among the Indians because I found as great numbers of Heathens who stood in equal need of Christian Instruction and were much more capable of receiving it than these Indians, I mean the Negroe and Indian Slaves in our Parishes.

The several Nations of Indians in Carolina are generally small, most of them not consisting of more than fifty, the Yamonsea Indians are indeed more numerous there being, as I am informed near 200. of them. Admit then that a Missionary were qualified to converse with them in their own tongue, yet would he after all his pains be capacitated to treat with but one Nation of Indians, and if that one Nation will not hearken to Instruction (as we have just reason to fear) then is all his labour in attaining their tongue lost, for every Nation of Indians has a different dialect and that so independant on each other that the being a perfect master of one Indian Tongue is not the least advantage toward the knowledge of another, so that suppose I had denyed myself the comforts of my life as a Christian, the benefits I mean of God's Ordinances publicly dispensed, and had hazarded my life and health by living among these poor Savages, and in one years time had made myself perfect master of their Tongue, after all I should have been capacitated to treat with one Nation of Indians only, and yet as I observed before have been at a very great loss for words to have expressed things of highest concern, Whereas there are in the Province of South Carolina somewhat more than one thousand slaves, eight hundred of which can speak English tollerably well, and are capable of Christian Instruction, many of 'em are desirous of Christian knowledge, great numbers of these can come to the places of our Publick Worship, and as I have formerly acquainted this Ven^{ble} Body, there is a probability of enlarging the Church and Kingdom of our dear Lord very considerably by bringing these heathens to the faith, whenever we shall be so happy as to have our Parishes supplied by men of true piety and zeal, who will with great diligence

and an humble dependance upon Almighty God set about it. Of these heathen Slaves I had in the Parish of which I was Minister at 200. a number greater than that of the Yamon-sea Indians and I had a much fairer prospect of doing good among them than among the Indians. If it be asked what service I have done among these Heathen Slaves, I answer, I prevailed with several of them to cease their ordinary work upon the Lord's day, a thing very common among them before my time, I persuaded them to put them selves under the means of Publick Christian Instruction, many of them by my encouragement have learned to read, I informed several of them in their duty to God and to one another, and I found they made conscience of practising accordingly, some few of them by my instructions became desirous of baptism and by God's blessing upon my endeavours fit subjects of that Holy Institution, accordingly I admitted them into the Church thereby, and that I did not much more for them in which I might have been like to have had success was not for want of a will but for want of leisure and opportunity being obliged to such frequent exercises of the dutys of my Function among our English Settlers as I shall show more fully in my next particular; this then is the third reason which I offer for the satisfaction of this Hon^{ble} Body why I did not go among the Yamonsea Indians, because I found a greater number of poor heathens in the Parish where the Providence of God directed my residence who were more capable of receiving Instruction than the Indians, and more like to be influenced by it. Certainly all endeavours of propagating Christian religion among Heathens are very laudable in the sight of God and good men, but I beg the freedom to say that I am well assured that any impartial man who knoweth our American Plantations, must and will say, that it is as great a charity and much more practicable to propagate Christianity among our poor slaves in our own Plantations as among the wild Indians in the woods, and will further conclude with me that if Missionarys be sent to seek Indians in

the Woods and our poor slaves be neglected at home, as they have been for time past, then the fairest prospect of promoting Christian Knowledge is neglected, and that pursued which is attended with insuperable difficulties and the highest improbabilities, I further add that I verily believe this Honor^{ble} Society will find by experience that those Missionarys which they send among and confine to the Indians will but lose time and receive their salarys for no service.

Fourthly, the last reason which I humbly offer to your consideration for my not pursuing my Mission to the Indians is the great and pressing necessitys of many of our poor Christian Brethren in that Province who were in a spiritual sense almost famished for want of the word & Sacraments.

Soon after my arrival in the Province of South Carolina I went to wait upon our Governor Sir Nathaniel Johnson, who after he had informed me of the impossibility of fulfilling my Mission as it related to the Indians for the reasons first mentioned, with very great kindness invited my residence at his house to officiate duly as Chaplain and to read Prayers, preach and administer the Holy Sacrament to his Neighbours upon the Lord's day, who stood in very great need of Ministerial Instruction; St Nathaniel lives at the head of Cooper River, a river the best settled of any in the Country, and from his dwelling down so far as Charles Town which is near sixty miles in length are some hundreds of English settled, and here was no Minister beside myself: I found the first time I preached amongst them that my poor labours were very acceptable to them, and did excite in them a vehement thirst after God's Ordinances ministerially dispensed These People had never enjoyed a settled Minister, the Lord's Supper had not once been administered to them (many of their children were unbaptized, a great number of people for want of spiritual guides were gone over to the Anabaptists and to other Sectaries and which is yet worse many of 'em had almost laid aside the profession of religion and forgot that they were

Christians by name, the Lord's day was almost universally profaned, and many scandalous irregularities abounded, Children were brought up in the grossest ignorance for want of catechizing, in a word the people who were born of Christian parents, being in such a wilderness and so destitute of spiritual guides, and all the means of Grace were making near approaches to that heathenism which is to be found among Negroes and Indians; in this deplorable state I found many in this poor Province, but finding them desirous of my poor assistance, and there being no other Minister in the Province from whom they could have help I did conclude it my duty to continue among them and I am very well assured this Hon^{ble} Society would have concluded so too, had they been eye witnesses of their misery as I myself was.

I doubt not but you will grant that to prevent the growth of impiety & heathenism among Christians, is a service by which Almighty God is as highly honored as by propagating Christianity among heathens themselves, pious and serious persons in the Province did expressly declare to myself and others upon all proper occasions that I certainly did that which most redoun'd to the honour of Almighty God the true interest of religion, and they thought to the satisfaction of my Superiors too, by staying among the poor distressed English who knew how to prize and improve my ministerial labours.

If it be asked how I employed my time and what service I did among these English I answer I bless God His grace enabled me to show myself a diligent and faithful Missionary among them, The parish was large and I was obliged to preach to three congregations so that I could be with each congregation but one Lord's day in three, and finding that the people stood in need of more constant instruction I preached a lecture on the week day to that Congregation from whom I had been absent upon the Lord's day, so that I had three sermons to preach every week on the Lord's day I read morning & evening service and preached both parts of the

day and catechized and explained the Catechism every Lord's day all the summer season, there being but few Ministers in the Province whenever I came into those parts which were wholly destitute, I called together as many of the neighbours as I could and read to them divine service and preached, instructing them in some necessary duty and exciting them to proper christian practices; my time was wholly employed in the dutys of my Function, in visiting the well and the sick, in instructing the ignorant, in baptizing children and in preparing for my Lord's days performauces. I bless God I was not altogether unsuccessful in my endeavours for I prevail'd with the greatest part of the people to a religious care in sanctifying the Lord's day which before my coming among them were more generally profaned many of 'em did by my direction and encouragement set up the worship of God in their own families to which duty they had been perfect strangers. The Lord's Supper had not been administered here before my time, and after I had taken much pains upon my first coming among them to inform them of the nature of this Holy Ordinance and their obligations to participate of it I could procure only five to communicate with me which by God's blessing did afterwards increase to the number of forty five, I bless God I saw a visible abatement of immorality and profaneness in the Parish and more general prevailing sense of religion than had been before known, I got a school erected in my Parish for the education of youth and maintained five poor children there upon charity and had procured a fund to pay for their learning for one whole year when I left the Province. These and many other things of publick usefulness did Almighty God make me the happy instrument of; I had in modesty forbore to mention these particulars had I not been constrained by the unjust and false representations which were given of me by M^r Marston to give this account of my Proceedings and their success, thus I have given this Ven^{ble} Society a satisfactory account (I hope) of the reasons

of my not going among the Yamonse Indians, & also how I did employ my time while I continued their Missionary in Carolina, upon the whole I hope this hon^{ble} Body will see that there is some reason as I am sure there is much truth and sincerity in all that I have said, I hope this hon^{ble} Society will give their Missionarys a very strict charge to labour with great diligence in the conversion of the Indian and Negroe slaves in their respective Parishes, which is a thing very practicable & I doubt not but by God's blessing they may be very successful therein, and it is this hope together with a just respect to those of our poor Brethren who are in that wilderness scattered as sheep without a shepherd that encourages my return to them with great chearfulness.

It is indeed much to be lamented that the generality of our Planters are no great friends to the design of giving their slaves Christian instructions but it may be in the power of a minister to gain their consent by proper and prudent applications to them.

And here I cannot but intimate to this hon^{ble} Society that those two persons Captain Nairn and M^r Steevens who pretend to a great zeal for propagating Christianity among the Yamonse Indians, have not evinced the least Christian concern for their own ignorant slaves at home, of which they have many residing in their houses and so might with much ease be instructed, but I am very well assured M^r Steevens has not done the least this way, nor did I ever hear that Captain Nairn hath, so that the Society has the less reason to credit their complaints who are so backward in that themselves which they would have another attempt, tho' attended with the greatest difficultys and the highest improbabilities, so much for answer to the first charge.

2. He saith I removed M^r Kendal &c.

For M^r Kendal I found him minister of that Parish which is situated upon the western branch of Cooper river, his character with all sober people thro'out the Province was very mean, but he being now dead I am willing to be silent

as to all further account of his behaviour. The general report in Carolina was that M^r Kendal had formerly been distracted in Bermudas, of which I do not pretend to give any positive proof, for I never thought myself otherwise concerned in his distraction than as a Christian to pity him and pray for the restorac^on of his reason, had I once imagined that any one would have had malice enough to have charged me with being the cause of his distraction which was never done before I should have enquired more particularly into his former temper: its the height of falsehood and injustice in M^r Marston to say that I removed him or contributed anything designedly thereunto, for I do assure this hon^{ble} Society and will engage to give them the best authority for what I say that the Country can produce, upon my return, if they require it, that I never came in M^r Kendal's Parish to preach or to visit his people or to perform any duty of my Function among them during his continuance with them: and why M^r Kendal should be the least disturbed that one of the vacant Parishes which extreamly wanted a Minister should have a supply by my labours is not easy to imagine. I think any good man should have rather rejoiced that the peoples spiritual necessities were supplied, and that they now enjoyed what they long wanted Ministerial instruction and God's holy ordinances publickly dispensed.

M^r Kendal was indeed distracted sometime after my arrival and his distraction continued for about 3. weeks, after which he recovered the use of his reason and declared to his friends his inclinations of returning again to Bermudas, whereupon application was made to the chief Inhabitants of the country to furnish M^r Kendal with a sufficient sum of money for to pay the charges of his voyage, and for his other conveniences, and many of the gentlemen contributed very liberally, so that I believe he had about forty pounds given him gratis to render his circumstances easy and satisfactory, least the want of money should be any disturbance to him and bring upon him again his former indisposition, and with this

provision he voluntarily went off the Country to Bermudas and afterwards from Bermudas for England and was unhappily cast away in the West of England near Falmouth, sometime after his removal from Carolina, the people which he left made their application to me, entreating my assistance to preach sometimes among them, to baptize and instruct their children and to administer to them the blessed Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and by the consent of my former Parish I had liberty to be with them one Lord's day in a month and because I found they stood in need of more frequent instruction I erected a lecture among them upon a week day once in a month also, but all this was done long after Mr Kendal was removed and gone off the Countrey and this is the real and true account of my proceedings with relation to Mr Kendal. As to what Mr Marston saith of the Countrys injustice and unkindness to several other Ministers of the Church of England, they being all gone off the Country before my arrival, and I having no personal knowledge of them I think myself not concerned, but there is a debt of justice & gratitude which I owe to the People of Carolina and it is this: to affirm that Mrs Marshall the widow of that Rev. Mr Marshall sometime of Barking in Suffolk, and myself are living testimonies of the civilities and kindnesses of the People of Carolina to Ministers of the Church of England who demean themselves well and as becomes their sacred Function.

3. He seems to insinuate that my connivance at vice and ignorance in the Canons & Constitutions of the Church of England were the things which most recommended me to the favour of the Government. As to the first I bless God my conscience testifyeth for me that I did not suffer any public vice in any person belonging to my charge, to pass without a just censure faithfully representing to my people from the authority of Holy Scripture the evil and danger of a vicious course of life, and whenever I preached (as I did occasionally) before the Governor and Assembly and before

the Chief Justice at our Grand Sessions I made it my care to represent to them fairly and fully whatever I found to be their duty as Christians, and as persons placed in such stations and entrusted with such authorities, and did without respect of persons represent in their proper colours whatever crimes I knew any of them to be guilty of, with great affection beseeching them, for God's sake, and with a due respect to the Publick, to walk worthy their profession as Christians, and their dignity as Magistrates. As to my knowledge of the Canons and Constitutions of the Church of England, Mr Marston can be no judge, having never examined me, but I dare appeal to him or to any other person in the whole Province to accuse me, if they can, of having acted in anything contradictory to the Rubrick or Canons of that excellent Church of which I am an unworthy Minister, or of omitting in the whole course of my Ministry in that Province anything that I am obliged to as a Minister of the Church of England as far as it is practicable in that Infant Colony. If it be said that this is only my own Testimony, I do offer this Venerable Board that if what Testimonials I have already brought from Carolina be not sufficient for their satisfaction, to get upon my return the truth of all that I have written attested by Persons of the most known honour, probity and reputation of any in the Province.

I am I hope as hearty a Petitioner for the grace of humility as any man, and as unwilling to say anything of myself which may have the least show of vain glory, but St Paul was compelled to boast when falsely accused: give me leave then humbly and thankfully to say that Almighty God was pleased to make me the happy instrument of enlarging His Church by bringing many into its Communion, by confirming many who were wavering, and by reforming some who were irregular & profane, of all which I could if need required give more than a few particular instances: I most heartily desire that God may have the glory of all the good that hath been done by me, to Him alone it is due.

In the last place I think it is now my duty as circumstances stand to give this ven^{ble} Society a few hints of Mr Marston's character and conduct, to prevent their being imposed on by him and his false representations to the prejudice of Christ's Infant Church in that Province and to their own dissatisfaction when matters may be set before them in a just and true light.

And here I solemnly profess that what I here represent is not from any disrespect to his person, I heartily wish well to him and his family: and as a Christian I do freely forgive the injury he has done me in his printed letter, and none should rejoice more than myself to see his temper and conduct so altered that there might be a happy reconciliation between him and his people; it is a very unpleasant task to me to give any account of the man and his sence of matter, in which I shall be as brief as possibly I can, consistent with my duty and obligations to this Society and to the Church in Carolina.

Mr Marston is a north Country man, born and lived sometime near New Castle as himself saith: he was curate in a Country Parish in Northtynshire at the time of our happy revolution effected by King William of blessed memory, but Mr Marston being a fast friend of King James's refused to take the oath and as himself hath acknowledged to me shewed so great a violence against the Government, and so warm a zeal for the abdicated King James, as that the civil Magistrate of the place was obliged to take notice of him, and he was sometime imprisoned for the liberty he had given his tongue in railing against the Government, he continued a Non juror for many years and gave sad evidences of his uncharitableness to those Bishops & Clergy who had submitted to King William's authority, himself told me that he did refuse to go to church after he was obliged to leave his cure, he saith he served God as acceptably at home. He being much afflicted for the guilt, which he supposed the Nation had contracted by submitting to King William's Government, resolved upon keeping a fast from flesh till such time as the rightful heir, as he supposed,

should reassume the Imperial Crown of England, and this fast as he has told me and several others, he kept inviolable for seven whole years, but being reduced to some necessities he was under great temptations to eat such provisions as he could procure contrary to his intentions before either King James or the pretended Prince of Wales, returned to England; this account of himself and his proceedings he has formerly taken great delight in giving myself and several others have often heard him boast of this long fast. It so fell out that M^r Marston being reduced to the greatest necessities imaginable that at last he bethinks himself and takes the oaths to King William to whom he had declared himself a very open enemy, after this qualification he comes for Carolina about the year 1699. and who could choose but wonder to see so violent an opposer of King William's authority swear allegiance to him, had he but given any tollerable proofs of his honesty and sincerity here in, all good men would have approved his proceedings in this last particular, but insted of that he sheweth himself the same enemy to the Government after he had sworn fidelity to it, that he was before, taking all opportunities to cry up the late King James and the Jacobites, whom he generally termed the honest men of England, and railing very scandalously against King William, the Bishops and Parliament then in being; this he did so frequently and publicly in the ship in which I came for Carolina, that he and some other gentlemen on bord who were better friends to the Government than he, comenced very violent quarrels upon this head, which were not reconciled when they came ashore in Carolina, insomuch that his constant applauding King James, the King of France, the Jacobites and Papists, and his vile reflections upon King William and the pious Bishops and Clergy of this Kingdom had gained him the general reputation on board of being a Roman Catholick; of which he had given very shrewd cause of suspieion, by the use of a crucifix and by his justification of the papist custom of crossing themselves, as M^r Heyrn a considerable Planter now in the Country did very commonly report of him, and did ever with great seriousness say that he saw him use a crucifix in his private devotion in his cabbin. this M^r Heyrn is yet living in Carolina

and hath given this account of Mr Marston to myself and to several others.

This Mr Marston has upon all occasions shewed the greatest disrespect to those of our Bishops who were advanced to that dignity by King William, particularly he has so indecently railed against the late Bishop Kiddar and did express himself so unchristianly when he heard of his death, as is not proper to repeat, he joyns with many of his sense in reproaching the late most Rev. Archbishop Tillotson, the present right Reverend Bishop of Salisbury &c.

With some difficulty he got himself erected Minister of Charles Town, some short time after his arrival, which was because there was not another Minister upon the spot, nor any that they knew of like to come in, I shall not entertain this hon^{ble} Society with an account of his ill conduct in that post to the great prejudice of the Church in that poor Province, only I must not omit letting you know that he has always shewn himself the same disaffected person to the Government which he was at first and continues in his conversation to approve and defend his own and the Jacobites proceeding in their non submission to King William's authority, his temper has ever been most improper for that part of the world where heates and violence & insolence will be as ineffectual as anywhere.

His frequent practice for many years has been almost every Lord's day to preach against the Dissenters whom he treated with so much roughness and severity that they had wholly deserted the Church, and were become very great enemys to his person and ministry, and were wont to speak of him in very indecent terms of disrespect: the Church at Charles Town which in Mr Marshall's time was well frequented is now almost wholly deserted through Mr Marston's imprudent conduct, and the Meetings are thronged, and too many stay at home, because they will worship God publickly in church only, and cannot come there without being shamefully affronted

It will appear indeed very strange that the Dissenters are of late become Mr Marston's friends and advocates, as for our dissenting Brethren, I have as great a value for men strictly

conscientious among them as any man has, and many can witness for me that I have intreated them with due respect and tenderness, but in this affair I must say what all who are upon the spot in Carolina cannot but discern, it appears that they are now friends to M^r Marston against whom they have been such known enemys because the supporting him in his place will promote their interest and increase their numbers. The true character of M^r Marston is, that in his judgement he is a violent Jacobite and great enemy to the Government in Church and State as settled under King William, very warm & uncharitable to Protestant dissenters and very frequent and bitter in his pulpit invectives against them; very imprudent in his conduct by which he has greatly prejudiced the Church of England interest in Charles Town, very imperious in his carriage to all in general and very rude and insolent in his behaviour to the Government offering such affronts as authority will by no means bear tho' lodged in the hands of men very humble and of a good temper; this ven^{ble} Body may if they desire it have satisfaction that this is a just and true character of M^r Marston from under the hands of persons unbyased and of known integrity and reputation, such as may be depended upon. I know that many pious and honorable in that Province who have not thought themselves obliged to encourage a man of M^r Marston's principles and practices will be much concerned to think that the Province and myself should be so misrepresented as we are in this printed letter. I pray God inform M^r Marston's judgement, aright and give him grace for the future better to govern his turbulent and imperious temper, that he may do God and his church yet some service in Carolina, for if he continues what he has been many will conclude that it had been better for him and many in that Province if he had never come there.

I am with profound respect and gratitude

Honor^d Gentlemen

Your humble obedient and
faithful Missionary

S. Thomas. [No. LXXIX.]

[THE QUEEN'S BOUNTY.]

Bishop of London to L^d Treasurer

July 3. 1702

My Lord

These three persons Mr Patrick Gordon, Mr John Barrow & Mr Samuel Thomas, the first for New York the second for Connecticut and the third for Carolina being appointed for Her Maj. service to go Chaplains to those respective places & being forced to depart before they could sollicite for the Queen's bounty of £20. each I have procured the bearer Mr Chamberlain to lay down the money & humbly intreat your Lordship to reimburse him upon the usuall account My Lord

Yor^e Lor^{ds} most obedient humble Serv^t

H. London.

Addressed: To the Right Hon^{ble}

the Lord Godolphin Lord Treasurer

Endorsed: 14 July 1702. Ordered. [P. R. O., Treasury Papers, Vol. 80, No. 94.]

FRASER FAMILY MEMORANDA.

PREPARED BY THE LATE CHARLES FRASER, ESQ., IN SEPTEMBER,
1840. ANNOTATED BY A. S. SALLEY, JR.

My Father, Alexander Fraser, was the only son of John Fraser (John ffrasser) who was born at Wigton County Gallo-way Scotland, and came to Carolina about 1700. (He is mentioned in Hewitt's¹ history of South Carolina as a Trader with the Yemassee Indians in 1715, and lived near Coosawhatchie.)

John Fraser married Judith Warner of Rhode Island, and had four children. He died in Charleston, S. C. 14. January 1754. His widow died in April 1772.² Their children were :

Alexander, above named born 1722 died 6 May 1791.

Judith, died unmarried 1 May 1763.

Susan,—who married Charles Lorimer a Scotch Minister and died in England—at Shooter's Hill, Kent, 16 June 1785.

Ann, who married William Cattell, 31 July 1746 and had two sons Benjamin and William. William left no issue and Benjamin married a Maryland woman,³ and has descendants in that State, and one also residing in South Carolina, Col. William Cattell.—Ann married a second time Col. Owen

¹H-e-w-a-t was the way Dr. Alexander Hewat, this historian, spelled his name. It seems that no one else will agree with him on that spelling of his name.

² "The same Day" [Tuesday preceding] "also died, Mrs. Judith Fraser, Widow, also a Native of this Province, aged 83 Years."—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Thursday, April 9, 1772. "Mrs. Judith Fraser, whose Death was mentioned in this Paper of the 9th, was only 74 Years of Age, not 83."—*Ibid*, Thursday, April 23, 1772.

³ Benjamin Cattell married Mary ("Polly") McCall, of Philadelphia, in 1772. (See *The South-Carolina Gazette*, Thursday, July 30, 1772.) After his death his widow married, in 1784, Gen. Mordecai Gist.

Roberts, of the Continental Army, and he was killed in a battle at Stono Ferry, S. C. 20 June 1779. Ann died in 1804.

Alexander Fraser was married twice, first to Ann Harvey, 10. Nov. 1749, by whom he had one son, John born 25 Sept. 1750 and died without issue in 1786. His second wife was Mary Grimké daughter of Frederick and Martha Grimké, whom he married on 20 March 1755.

Of my maternal Grandfather Grimké I have but little information. He was born in Germany and emigrated to this country in 1733, at the age of twenty eight years. I have the following memorandum in his handwriting, found in my Mother's pocketbook: "F. G. was born 12/23 October 1705, and married Martha Emms Williamson on 22 May 1737. A daughter was born on Tuesday morning between the hours of 6 & 7, 12. September, 1738, named Mary, christened 13. October 1738. Another daughter was born about 2 o'clock Sunday morning 29 November 1741, named Eliza, christened December 1741."

Mary married Alexander Fraser, *d.* 3 Jan. 1807 ⁴

Eliza married John Rutledge, *d.* 6 June 1792. ⁵

Frederick Grimké died 20 October 1778, and his wife Martha in 1764. He was the first person at whose death the bells of Saint Michael's Church were tolled.

The Charleston ⁶ *Gazette* said of Grimké at the time of his death. "We join in the general suffrage of all who had the

⁴ "Died, on Saturday evening last, in this city, in the 68th year of her age, Mrs. MARY FRASER, relict of the late Alexander Fraser, Esq."—*The Times*, Tuesday, January 6, 1807.

⁵ DIED.] Yesterday morning, Mrs. Rutledge, the wife of the hon. John Rutledge, Esq; chief justice of this state."—*The City Gazette & Daily Advertiser*, Thursday, June 7, 1792.

"Breakfasted with Mrs. Rutledge (the Lady of the Chief Justice of the State who was on the Circuits) and dined with the Citizens at a public dinr. given by them at the Exchange."—Extract from *The Diary of George Washington* (Richmond, 1861) for Tuesday, May 3, 1791.

⁶ *The Charlestown Gazette*.

happiness of being acquainted with this worthy character, in saying that he was hospitable, benevolent, generous."

The following is taken from the Family Bible,—children of Alexander Fraser and Mary Grimbé.—

Alexander.	B. 1 Jan. 1756.	D. 9 Sept. 1756.
Alexander.	2 Sept. 1758	20 Apl. 1798.
William.	28 Apl. 1760 ⁷	30 May. 1814.
Frederick.	28 Aug. 1762	21 Oct. 1816.
Elizabeth.	29 Nov. 1763	27 Aug. 1846.
Mary.	17 Aug. 1765	1832.
Martha.	15 Apl. 1767	5 Aug. 1769.
Judith.	10 Oct. 1768	31 Aug. 1819.
James.	19 Feb. 1770.	6 Mch. 1812.
Martha.	31 May 1771.	16 June 1771.
Ann.	24 July 1772	1853.
Susan.	28 July 1774	5 Sept. 1845.
Sabina.	Nov. 1779	31 May 1781.
Charles.	20 Aug. 1782	5 Oct. 1860 ⁸ .

⁷ "MARRIED.] Brigadier-General Mordecai Gist, to Mrs. Mary Cattell.—William Fraser, Esq; Attorney at Law, to Miss Sophia Miles, of St. Bartholomew's Parish."—*The Gazette of the State of South-Carolina*, Thursday, February 5, 1784.

⁸ Two biographical sketches of Charles Fraser, the distinguished artist and lawyer, of Charleston, are printed in the back of the *Catalogue of Miniature Portraits, Landscapes, and Other Pieces, Executed by Charles Fraser, Esq.* (Charleston, 1857.) One is by Dr. R. W. Gibbes and the other by Hon. George S. Bryan. Mr. Fraser's *Reminiscences of Charleston* were published in Charleston by John Russell, in 1854.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.—The following extracts from South Carolina newspapers furnish parts of the records of some of the soldiers of South Carolina in the Revolution :

"The Hon. the continental congress, have appointed John Lewis Gervais, Esq; to be Deputy Paymaster General in this State. They have also appointed Edmund Hyrne, Esq; of the South Carolina First Regiment, to be Deputy-Adjutant-General. And Stephen Drayton, Esq; to be Deputy Quarter-Master General."—*The Gazette, of the State of South-Carolina*, Wednesday, December 23, 1778.

"We are informed from Savannah, that about Christmas last, a gang of banditti came to a house on Daufusky Island, where Capt; Martinangel of the Royal Militia was lying sick, and whilst two of them held his wife, another, named Israel Andrews, shot him dead; they afterwards plundered Mrs. Martinangel and her children of almost every thing they had.—These wretches came from Hilton-Head; they stile themselves the Bloody Legion, and are commanded by John Leaycraft. The following is a list of the gang: John Erving, Lewis Bona, Daniel Savage, Christian Rankin, James Devant, John Bull, James Erving, James Allan, Charles Floyd, Isaac Davids, Nathaniel Gambal, William Chiswell, Thomas Roberts, John Mongin, sen. John Mongin, jun. David Ross, Patrick M'Mullin, Isaac Bolder, Meredith Rich, John Fendon, William Scott."—*The Royal Gazette*, Charles Town, S. C., Wednesday, January 30, 1782.

"July 3, 1786.

The Persons who have done Duty under the following Officers, and are returned in their separate Pay Bills, are desired to make out their separate Accounts for Pay, and deliver them duly attested to this Office.

PAY BILLS, viz.

<p>Bowie John Capt. Ind. Inf. Barron John, as Lieut. and Capt. Cochran Thomas, Lt. Col. Hick's regt. Copeland, Wm. Capt. Chaplin Thomas, Lt. Do. do. Capt. Easley, John, Lt. Fulst John, Capt. Garvin John, Capt. Graybill Henry Graybill Henry</p>	<p>Montgomery, Evans, Dunlap & Horton's, Capts. in Col. Ker- shaw's regt. Pettey Luke, Capt. Sinquefield Sam. Capt. Somervels George, Col. Ker- shaw's regt. Col. Thomas Taylor, 5 pay bills, of the different Capts. for duty done in his regt. at Orange- burgh, the Four-Holes, & in the Forks of Edisto</p>
--	--

Graybill Henry	Capt. Carnal Durham in Col. Rd.
Hunter David, Capt. Col. Ham-	Winn's regt.
mond's regt.	Capt. Charles Durham
Hudson Thomas, Capt.	Aramana Liles
Henderson Tyre	Robert Frost
Jones Edward, Capt.	Amos Davis
Kennington John, Capt.	William Hughes
Murphy Daniel, Capt.	John M'Cool
Martin George, Lt.	Andrew Gray
Moore James, Capt.	Edward Martin
Moore James, Lt.	John Turner.
Murphy Morris, Lt. C.	

DANIEL SMITH,

Clerk to the Commissioners."—*The State Gazette of South-Carolina*, Monday, July 10, 1786.

OPERATIONS OF WILLIAMSON'S BRIGADE IN MARCH, 1779.—The following account of the operations of General Andrew Williamson's brigade in March, 1779, is taken from *The Gazette, of the State of South-Carolina* for Wednesday April 7, 1779 :

"Yesterday we were favoured with the following accounts of the first operations of our militia, under the command of Brigadier General Williamson, communicated in letters from the camp in the interior country, headed by his Excellency our Governor.

FIRST, dated April 3d.

'David Tait. Esq; one of Mr. John Stuart's indefatigable Deputies in the Creek Nations (and now called General, by the enemy) having advanced, with a large Body of Creek Indians, about 40 disaffected Cherokees, and several as savage white Men, as far as Fulsom's Fort, on Ogeachie, to join the Enemy in Georgia, and assist them in carrying their execrable Plan into execution, for the indiscriminate Destruction of defenceless Men, Women and Children (which can never be avoided where Indians are employed); and Brigadier General Williamson, of the Militia of this State, having Intelligence thereof; he lately detached Colonel LeRoy Hammond with two small Field Pieces, to go with Colonels Pickens and Dooly, into that Country, and endeavour to prevent so fatal a Junction. Col. Hammond accordingly entered Georgia upon this Business; but the Enemy being apprized of his Approach, on the 21th ult. at 8 in the Afternoon, abandoned and burnt the Fort, and ran off towards the Nation; except about 70, who still attempted to get to the Enemy: However, Colonels Hammond and Pickens, the next Morning about 10 o'clock, came up with some of this Party, and notwithstanding

their Address, killed 8 and took 3 of the white Savages, with no other Loss than Major Ross of their Detachment wounded. Amongst the killed, are two principal Headmen of the disaffected Creeks; and amongst the Prisoners, a son of Mestisiquo, the Big Fellow, another Creek Chief. The 30th Col. Hammond and his Detachment returned to the General's Camp with the Prisoners.'— This proves, what the *Militia can do*, when *they* heartily set about their Duty, and observe that Discipline which is essential to Success; and what might have been done, with their Assistance when Col. Campbell, by his March to Augusta, risked a full half of the British Army in Georgia to a Burgoynade.

SECOND, Dated April 4th.

'General Williamson having ordered a Detachment of Horse under the Command of Lieut. Col. Ely Kershaw, acting in Conjunction with Col. Twig's of Georgia, (in all about 200 Men) to cross Savannah River at Beach-Island, in order to facilitate the Operations of Cols Hammond and Pickens in the upper Parts of that State; he crossed the River accordingly, but not without being discovered by some Persons who gave Notice thereof to the Enemy: Lieut. Col. Prevost ordered Major Spurgen of the Carolina Loyalists, with Major Sharp of the Georgia Militia, to attack our Detachment. On the 31st of March, at 8 o'clock in the Evening, the Parties met, the Woods being very open and the Moon shining bright, the Enemy, amounting to about 200, attacked our People, and to it they went. The Engagement lasted two Hours, when the Enemy gave Way, leaving Spurgen and several others dead on the Field. Our Party pursued them 2 Miles, and, till they were within 7 of the Enemy's main Body, and after destroying a Stockade Fort which the Enemy had occupied, returned with Sharp, mortally wounded, and several other Prisoners. Sharp is since dead. Our Party sustained no other Loss than 3 Men wounded none dangerously.'— If all our Militia will only imitate these how soon might we not remove the Enemy from our Sister State, and prevent a Deluge of Blood, by the British King's Indian Allies."

THE JEWS OF CHARLESTON.—Dr. Barnett A. Elzas continues his good work on the history of the Jews of Charleston. His latest contribution to the subject is a compilation, in book form, of the tombstone inscriptions in three Jewish burying grounds within the limits of the city. Each set of inscriptions is prefaced by an historical sketch of the burying ground from which they were taken. The book is thoroughly indexed and makes a valuable addition to the genealogical literature of South Carolina. Dr. Elzas is now busily engaged on his forthcoming volume on the Jews of South Carolina.

NECROLOGY.

Edward McCrady, President of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at his residence, No. 7 Water Street, in the City of Charleston, on Sunday morning, November 1, 1903. He was born in Charleston, April 8, 1833, and was the second son of Hon. Edward McCrady (1802-1892) and Louisa Rebecca Lane, his wife; received his preparatory training at the school of Samuel Burns in Charleston and was graduated from the College of Charleston in 1853; studied law in his father's office, was admitted to the bar in Columbia in May, 1855, and immediately entered upon the practice of law with his father. He took an active interest in the militia and in May, 1854, was elected major of the Rifle Battalion (Charleston), South Carolina militia. The next year he wrote several articles on the necessity of militia reform, which led to his appointment on a commission, created under a resolution of the General Assembly of South Carolina in 1859, to examine the militia system of the State. In 1860, he resigned his commission as major of the Rifle Battalion and accepted the captaincy of a company of guards. His active service in the State military establishment began with the taking of Castle Pinckney (Charleston Harbor), December 27, 1860, and ended with the surrender of Fort Sumter (Charleston Harbor), April 13, 1861. He entered the service of the Confederate States, June 27, 1861, as captain of the Irish Volunteers, of Charleston,—the first company to volunteer “for the war”—and was ordered to Virginia in July, 1861, and in August, following, joined the First (Gregg's) Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers; was promoted major, December 14, 1861, and lieutenant-colonel, June 27, 1862. When the great battles around Richmond began, soon after, Col. McCrady was in Richmond, sick in bed, but he determined to join his command in the field and so expressed himself to his physician, who positively refused to give his permission, assuring him that he could be of no use in the lines and predicting death as the penalty of the attempt. Nevertheless, although too weak to ride on horseback, he hired a carriage and had himself driven to

the lines, joining his brigade just as the battle of Cold Harbor began, and reported to Gen. Gregg for duty. As he was unable to walk Gen. Gregg ordered him to serve on his staff, so that he might remain mounted. In this manner he shared the fortunes of his brigade during the action, rendering valuable services, but fainting three times upon the field, but after the battle he was taken back to his sick bed, in Richmond, to linger for weeks with typhoid fever. On July 30, 1862, although scarcely recovered and still very feeble, he rejoined his regiment and commanded it at the battle of Cedar Run, August 9th., and at Second Manassas, August 28th., 29th., and 30th., being severely wounded in the head on the last day. Narrowly escaping death from this wound, he missed the Maryland campaign, rejoining his brigade during the affair at Snicker's Gap, October 30th., after its return from Virginia. He was present for duty at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and rendered good service in assisting in the repulse of the Federal attack on Gregg's brigade, in which Gen. Gregg was killed. On January 27, 1863, at camp, on Morse's Neck, he was seriously injured by a falling tree, and rendered unfit for further action in field duty. Rejoining his command several times only to find himself physically disabled and unfit for duty, he saw the last actual engagement at Mine Run, December, 1863, and in March, 1864, was transferred to the command of the camp of instruction at Madison, Florida, where he served until April, 1865, when on his way to rejoin the Army of Northern Virginia, he heard of Lee's surrender. He surrendered himself on May 5th., following. In October, 1865, he resumed the practice of law, in copartnership with his father, in Charleston. In 1867, he organized the Survivors' Association of Charleston, and in 1869 succeeded Col. P. C. Gaillard in the presidency. He was also chairman of the Executive Committee of the State association in 1869, and as such commenced the work of recovering and collecting historical materials of the war. In 1870 he made a report to the meeting of the Survivors' Association at Columbia which forms the basis of all the information we now have of the troops of this State in Confederate service.

In 1880, Col. McCrady was elected to the House of Representatives of South Carolina from Charleston County and was reelected in 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888. In 1882, he introduced and carried through the Legislature an Act to establish a Confederate War Records bureau in the office of Adjutant and Inspector General for South Carolina and to this he presented all of the great number of records which

he had collected. He also took an active part in the passing and perfecting of the railroad laws of the State, the stock law, the "bill to prevent duelling", and introduced the resolution endorsing civil service reform. He was chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections and a member of the Judiciary and Railroad committees.

In 1882, he was appointed a major-general of South Carolina militia, and had much to do with bringing the militia of the coast region up to a high state of efficiency. He took part professionally in all the political trials of the period, resulting from the Reconstruction oppression, and raised the question as to the test oath to jurors, arguing that as "Rebellion" was a crime in the eyes of the law, no one could be asked on his *voir dire*, after having been brought into court by subpoena, whether he had been guilty of rebellion—a point which was subsequently sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States. He took an active part in the defense of the stockholders of the banks broken by the war, and made, before the Supreme Court of the United States, an argument which is said to have gained the case for the stockholders. His services in these cases, and his arguments in the McKeegan and Davie will cases, with others, placed him in the front rank of the bar of the State.

The political campaign of 1876, which resulted in the election of Gen. Wade Hampton as Governor and the complete transfer of the State to the hands of the white people of the State—a campaign in which Col. McCrady rendered valuable services—did not alter the relative numerical strengths of the two races in the State. The negroes were still vastly in the majority, and their return to power, with all that their government of the State implied, could only be prevented under the then existing election laws by the constant use of questionable and demoralizing methods at the polls. A choice between fraud and violence was all that was left to the most conscientious white man, and the constant recurrence of struggles to be decided by such means was endangering the political virtue of the purest and best men in the State. Besides, it was only a question of time, when such methods would involve the State with the General Government, and result in the loss of all the ground gained in 1876. Realizing this situation Col. McCrady instituted a fight to remedy the evil. In 1879, he published a pamphlet on "The Registration of Electors", and this he followed in 1880 by his address before Erskine College, at Due West, on "The Necessity of Education as the Basis of Our Political System" and in 1881 by his essay on "The Necessity of Rais-

ing the Standard of Citizenship, and the Right of the General Assembly to impose qualifications upon Electors", which was widely distributed throughout the State. Having thus prepared the public mind for the change, he submitted to the committee appointed on this subject by the General Assembly in 1881, a draft of the "Eight Box Ballot Law." After a long and bitterly contested fight in the Legislature the bill was passed and became a law. This was the first attempt at ballot reform in this section. It was the first step toward an educational qualification for voters, and the wisdom of Gen. McCrady has been fully sustained by the fact that since the passage of his bill almost every Southern State has made education a constitutional requirement for voting, thus legally and properly disfranchising a great majority of the negroes of the Southern States.

Soon after the reorganization of the South Carolina Historical Society, in 1875, Col. McCrady was elected a member thereof. On August 6, 1883, he read before the Society a paper on "Education in South Carolina Prior to and during the Revolution", in which he conclusively proved that John Bach McMaster had shown gross ignorance of the subject when he stated in his *History of the People of the United States*, that in South Carolina "prior to 1730, no such thing as a grammar school existed. Between 1731 and 1776 there were five. During the Revolution there were none." At the annual meeting, May 19, 1886, Gen. McCrady was elected a Curator of the Society; was reelected in 1887 and 1888 and in 1889 was elected Second Vice-President. In 1895, he succeeded Mr. J. J. Pringle Smith as First Vice-President and on January 7, 1899, was elected President, succeeding Rev. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, D. D., LL.D., deceased.

In 1897, The MacMillan Company, of New York, published the first of a series of four volumes on the history of South Carolina, which proved to be the greatest achievement of Gen. McCrady's life. They were: *The History of South Carolina under the Proprietary Government, 1670-1719* (1897); *The History of South Carolina under the Royal Government, 1719-1776* (1899); *The History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775-1780* (1901); and *The History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1780-1783* (1902).

On February 24, 1863, Col. McCrady was married, at Chester, S. C., to Mary Fraser Davie, daughter of Major Allen J. Davie, an officer of the War of 1812, and granddaughter of Major William R. Davie, a famous leader of North Carolina militia in the Revolution and subsequently a general in the United States Army, Minister to France,

and Governor of North Carolina, who survives him. They had no children.

At a called meeting of the Managing Board of the South Carolina Historical Society, held at the room of the Society, on Wednesday afternoon, January 13th., at 5 o'clock, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Since the last regular meeting of this Society the death of its late President, EDWARD McCRADY, LL.D., D. C. L., has occurred, and marked one of the greatest personal losses it has ever suffered. He was the fourth in succession of our Presidents; had been a member of the Society for many years, and its President for five years.

Distinguished in the practice of Law, in legislative and military service above many of his contemporaries, he applied himself, at the close of a long and useful life, to the writing and publishing of "The History of South Carolina." This work, in four volumes, covers more than one hundred years, from the settlement of the Carolinas to the end of the Revolutionary War. Only one who has loved his native State, as he did, could have felt the long neglect of her history, by her own people, the slurs and slanders of alien authors, the richness and glory of her abundant and extraordinary records. Only one fitted by education, patient and determined labor, by trained discrimination in evidence and judgment, could have carried through the painstaking examination into original authorities, that enabled him to complete a work of such imperishable value.

Others may give, as they have already given, unstinted praise to the author of this history; the people of South Carolina, and other States, may unite in their encomiums; but the members of this Historical Society feel it to be their peculiar privilege to record their deepest obligation to the author, and their sorrow at his recent decease.

May such an example as he has left us bear fruit abundantly in the coming years! May the men and women of our time and their children after them learn that it is not enough to be South Carolinians, or even to cherish their honored genealogies, but that their distinction should oblige them to do, as well as to be, to achieve, if they can, something for the State as worthy of remembrance as the great work of our late President and much lamented friend.

THEREFORE, by this meeting of the Managing Board of the South Carolina Historical Society, duly convened, be it

RESOLVED: That the above Tribute to the memory and worthiness of their late President be spread upon the Minutes, and that a blank page therein be inscribed to his honor.

RESOLVED: That a copy of this Tribute and these Resolutions be prepared by the Secretary and sent to the Widow of the deceased, with assurance of the Society's deep feeling for her in her bereavement and affliction.

Henry Alexander DeSaussure, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at his home in Charleston, S. C., on Sunday, November 29, 1903, at noon, after an illness of several weeks.

He was the eldest son of Gen. Wilmot G. and Martha (Gourdin) DeSaussure and was born in Charleston, August 12, 1851. He was graduated from the College of Charleston in 1872 and almost immediately thereafter began the study of law. Admitted to the Bar in 1874, he became a partner with his father and the old law firm again became "DeSaussure & Son", and so continued until the death of Gen. DeSaussure in 1886. In January, 1887, Mr. DeSaussure was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney under the Hon. LeRoy F. Youmans and Judge Simonton, and held the office until the close of President Cleveland's first administration. In that position, as in his private practice, he gave the most careful study to cases, and worked with extraordinary assiduity and industry.

Mr. DeSaussure from early manhood was devoted to Free Masonry. He was Past Master of Union Kilwinning Lodge, No. 4; Past Venerable Master of Delta Lodge of Perfection; Past Wise Master of Buist Chapter, No. 1, Rose Croix, and 32-Degree Knight Commander of the Court of Honor.

When Charleston had to look to her citizen soldiery for protection, Mr. DeSaussure was an enthusiastic militiaman, and succeeded the late Capt. F. W. Dawson in command of the Washington Artillery.

Sprung from distinguished Huguenot ancestry, Mr. DeSaussure inherited a keen interest in family annals, and was one of the most accomplished and accurate genealogists in the South. He recognized the intimate connection of genealogy with history and biography, and his published re-

searches, as well as a vast amount of data and documents bearing on local history and genealogy, which he has left behind, are of great interest and value. He was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, and a member of the Cincinnati and the St. Andrew's Society.

Probably the oldest law office in the South closed with the death of this scholarly Charlestonian. His great-grandfather, Chancellor Henry William DeSaussure, had an office on Broad Street. Almost a century ago his grandfather, Henry A. DeSaussure, began the practice of the profession at what is now known as 23 Broad Street; his father, Gen. Wilmot G. DeSaussure, during his whole professional life, studied and worked in the same rooms, and there he himself "scorned delights and lived laborious days" ever since he was "called to the Bar."

"Passionate for ancient truth, and honoring with religious love the great of elder times", Mr. DeSaussure inherited the courtly manners and high ideals of his forbears, unfitting him, perhaps, in a measure, for supreme success in this age of sharp commercial and professional competition. His friends will never forget his many kindnesses and attentions which received a fresh charm from the gracious manner in which they were tendered, and his family will ever cherish his life-long devotion to their interests.

Mr. DeSaussure never married. His venerable mother, three sisters and two brothers, Dr. P. Gourdin DeSaussure and Mr. John Boone DeSaussure, survive him.

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The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.
Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Volume IV. 1903.

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Charleston, S. C.

THE
SOUTH CAROLINA
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
MAGAZINE



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE
SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
CHARLESTON, S. C.

VOL. V—No. 2.

APRIL, 1904.

Entered at the Post-office at Charleston, S. C., as Second-class Matter

Printed for the Society by
THE WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL CO.,
Charleston, S. C.
1904.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

JOSEPH W. BARNWELL,

HENRY A. M. SMITH,

A. S. SALLEY, JR.

EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.

A. S. SALLEY, JR.

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CHARLESTON, S. C.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

VOL. V.

APRIL, 1904.

No. 2.

LETTERS FROM HON. HENRY LAURENS TO HIS
SON JOHN, 1773-1776.

[Continued from the January number.]

[25.]

Charles Town So Carolina 18th July 1775-

My Dear Son—

My last went by the hands of M^r. Oswald Campbell dated the 14th. Ins^t.—7th Ship Mermaid, to which I beg leave to refer — Yesterday a packet containing Public Advertisers & N^o. 6. Parliamentary Register was brought to me from Georgia—the direction shewed it to have come from you but there was no Letter, nor was it sealed nor marked by what Vessel it was forwarded.—two Vessels arrived in the course of last Week from Bristol & brought us intelligence from London up to the 29th. May, I have nothing under your hand later than the 6th. why do not you enquire for all opportunities? you have friends in Bristol who would forward your dispatches— but why, of late, have you neglected the conveyance by packets? opportunities will become precious, you should seek for every one that

offers & let me know by every one how it fares with your Uncle Aunt Sisters Brothers & your self & then as much more as time & circumstances will permit.

Eb. Simons told me last Week he had received a Letter from a School fellow at Winson Green informing him of Mr. Howell's total loss of strength & powers for business, by a paralytick stroke—admitting this intelligence to be true—I conclude the good old Man, did not long survive, consequently I am anxious to learn how you have disposed of my little James.—at this Instant I am agreeably interrupted by the arrival of two packets from Georgia containing your Letters of the 20th. & 21st April & two News papers, for me—& one Letter directed to your Uncle—had these been put in the Ships Bag I should have had them eight days since but being sent to Mr. Habersham's care I am fortunate in getting them so soon—as a proof of his care, which I hope will never be called upon again on my Acco^t., I cannot forbear mentioning that with these Letters of yours, came one, dated 17th ffebry last which reached him about the 20th. or 21st.—advising of the arrival of a Chartered Ship at Sunbury & claiming his aid to send it forward immediately—he has had that Letter the delay of which might have cost me 50 or 60 Guineas lying in his House five Months & there with these of yours it would probably have laid five Months longer but that he was sweeping out before his embarkation for Philadelphia which it seems he made a few days ago & my Letters were committed to Mr. Clay's protection—the old Gentleman has shattered his constitution & greatly tarnished his moral Character by excessive drinking—whether Philadelphia without temperance will restore his former health & fame remains to be determined by his experiment.

Mr. Manning had apprized me of the discovery which you had made of a favourable error in your Treasury Accounts, whether £46. 19. 6. would be sufficient to conduct you through the remaining half Year's mere extra expences

rested with you, our friend gave as his opinion that it would do so "very comfortably"—I shall only make two observations—'tis more than a majority of the brightest geniuses of the Age could afford to spend at your time of Life—& tis much more than our Estate in its present precarious condition will admit of—"few possess so little of that virtue which prevents foolish actions, yet none can feel more poignant regret when sensible of the Commission of them."—very pretty! & cannot a Man of your sensibility & penetration discover a way for accomplishing that by Skill, which nature has denied, if it be true that she has denied it—but I deny the fact; Nature has been abundantly kind in *all* respects to the Young Man, but at different stages he has in *many* respects given himself Airs—I say, be it so, let us help Nature, by depriving ourselves of the means of doing foolish Acts—but I have said enough & I will say no more to a Man of a good heart & a good Head.—You are by the Grace of Lord North in a fair way to know the pleasure of working for Money, you will in due time learn the only pleasure which can result from the use of it.—

but to return, I take it for granted, that in case of Mr Howell's death you had removed your youngest Brother from Winson Green, not to Genevé I suppose, because that sunshine which I flattered my self might have beamed forth has not appeared—probably to Westminster, because you are fond of that Seminary—if so I shall have no present objection, but God only knows how long we may be able to support the expence, every day is alarming with threats of reducing us to poverty— — 19th. a second interruption of the agreeable kind too broke me off at the word poverty—an acquisition of 10,000^l Weight of Gunpowder called me away detained me abroad till very late last Night roused me again early this Morning. I must away immediately to the Council of Safety & General Commee & must send this instantly or loose the Mail—I hope to have a few Minutes to day for writing by the only Vessel that now offers for

Europe—My Love & respects as usual—Adieu My Dear
 Son. I pray God to direct you
 Excuse the paper by Henry Laurens,
 accident the other half was
 blotted & no time to Copy—

Mr. John Laurens—

Endorsed: 18 July 1775.

[26.]

Addressed: Mr. John Laurens
 Chancery Lane
 By Capt Wilson
 2 D C^t—
 London—

Charles Town So Carolina 23^d. Septem

1775.

My Dear Child.

I trouble you with the inclosed Copy of my
 Letter the 18th. Ins^t by the Swallow Packet because we are
 told she is gone to Boston with dispatches from Lord Wil-
 liam—

I mean particularly to press my entreaty that you will dili-
 gently persevere in your Studies & let nothing be wanting
 on your part to render your self a good Member of Society,
 qualified to do your Country real service—that you will
 also diligently attend to your Brothers & Sisters, I am sure
 you will never forgive your self, if through your neglect or
 if from a want of your fraternal aid, either of those branches
 should suffer—do not I say even think of a new plan until
 you hear more fully from me.

attend to your own Interest to the Interests of those who
 are not yet capable of helping themselves & who depend
 upon & look up to you—& you will confer even upon me
 obligations which I shall acknowledge as long as I live—

listen to my Instruction my Son & obey me at least until we interchange another Letter on the subject—Consider the 28th. of October is not yet arrived—receive, & do not snatch, your privilege which is meant to be acknowledged & confirmed in terms of propriety & honour—I will not injure you by supposing that it is necessary to say one word more on this important point.— My hands are so very full of employments & my mind so much engaged, as will not admit of my writing so fully as I had intended by this conveyance—let it suffice that I tell you, our people after talking of various offensive & defensive plans without bringing any thing to maturity except trifles in the first Class from whence they can never reap either honor or profit, are now upon the exploded scheme of stopping up the Channels called Lawford's & the Ship in order to keep out Ships of War, a scheme which I formerly opposed with great success & which I shall still contend against although I have little ground to hope for success,²⁶ because they have revived a motion in a Committee which was reprobated in a Congress—the former may consist of 30 or 40—the latter contained near 200 Members.²⁷—the measure in my Idea proposes too much or too little—if they stop the Bar effectually this Town & the most valuable part of the Country

²⁶Mr. Laurens's opinion proved to be the correct one. The effort to stop up the ship channels in Charles Town Harbor was not a success, although it did precipitate bloodless naval battles in the Harbor on November 11th. and 12th. 1775. (See McCrady's *History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775-1780*, pp. 75-79.) The idea of stopping up ship channels by sinking vessels in them appears to be still popular in spite of repeated failures in the past. It failed in Charles Town Harbor twice during the Revolution; the Federal authorities tried to bottle up the same harbor with a "stone fleet" during the State's Rights War, and only succeeded in demonstrating thereby the value of jetties; and the failure of Lieutenant Hobson's attempt to stop up the harbor channel of Santiago is still fresh in the minds of everyone. The latest failures of this scheme were those recently made by the Japanese at Port Arthur.

²⁷But the Second Provincial Congress adopted a resolution on November 10, 1775, which approved of the Committee's scheme.

will be ruined—if they fail we shall incur a vast fruitless expence & be exposed to ridicule & censure through future ages—& in neither case can we ward off the vengeance of Great Britain if she is foolishly determined to hurt herself by punishing us for such foolish conduct—the Door which we shall shut will be a sufficient punishment to us, but there is another through which she may enter & increase our calamity.—I wish for the happy time when every avenue shall be again opened to our mutual advantage—

Give my Love to your Brothers & Sisters & accept the Blessing of

Your faithful friend Your affectionate
Father—Henry Laurens.

My Compliments to
Mr. and Mrs. Deans & tell
the old Lady that her favorite Lord William
is making Machines on board the Tamar—
poor Lord William His Administration of
Government has afforded him no satisfaction in this
Country—

Mr. John Laurens-

Endorsed: 23^d Septem 1775

[27.]

Addressed: Mr. John Laurens
Chancery Lane
intended
By the Portland
Capt Wilson-
Now London.
by Ledespenser Packet.

Memorandum on reverse side: Opened & Sealed up
again 21 October 1775
by H L —

Charles Town So Carolina 26th. Sept^r. 1775.

My Dear Son

I wrote to you the 23^d. Inst. by this conveyance & delivered my Packet to Capt Wilson by whose hands I purpose to convey another Packet in which this will be enclosed.

Yesterday M^r. Grimke²⁸ delivered me your dutiful Letters both dated the 2^d. August, & both very full of intelligence—he likewise delivered me from you two Packages of News Papers which I have lent to those who have more leisure than I have for such purposes, I must be satisfied with the Cookery of your old Schoolfellow Jack Wells, he gives us once a Week an exceeding good collection²⁹—he is diligent, judicious & discreet & I never fail conning him over on Saturday night—you may tell his Father that I think he is not at all missed as a Printer, this will be no bad way of presenting my Compliments to him & I wish all compliments contained the same degree of sincerity as these do.³⁰ what I have said in my Letter above mentioned & in a former dated the 18th. ¶ Swallow Packet will be an answer to your repeated requests for leave to return to America, & I can add no more on that head but my repeated intreaties

²⁸"On Sunday last arrived here, the Le Despencer Packetboat, Capt. Pond, with the August Mail, after a Passage of seven Weeks from Falmouth; in her came Passenger, Mr. John Faucheraud Grimké, son of Mr. John Paul Grimké, of this Town."—*The South-Carolina and American General Gazette*, Friday, September 29, 1775.

²⁹John Wells, Jr., was at this time publishing in Charles Town *The South-Carolina and American General Gazette* (weekly), the only paper then regularly published in the town. *The South-Carolina Gazette; And Country Journal* had suspended on the 1st. of August, preceding, and Timothy was so busy with political affairs that *The South-Carolina Gazette* was only appearing at spasmodic intervals.

³⁰Robert Wells, the father of John Wells, Jr., opposed the Revolutionary party, and probably seeing that he would not be "missed as a Printer", retired to England and left the printing of the paper in the hands of his son. He returned after the British had apparently conquered the State.

that you will attend diligently to your Studies & qualify your self to be really useful to your Country, allowing as much time as you can for acting the Father the Elder Brother to those dear Boys & Girls, who may very soon be deprived of the aid of their Father & who must in that event look up to you—let not such Talents as are put into your hands lie unimproved for want of steadiness & constancy.

I can say no more, tis needless to say any more on this subject, if what has been said should prove insufficient, further reasoning would be lost. you are predetermined; you do not ask Counsel with any intention to be guided—but merely to obtain, if possible, countenance to your own Resolutions I will never believe so poorly of your mind, unless your conduct compels me—

My Letter of the 18th. July has before this day anticipated the answer you wish for respecting the change of School for Jemmy—I conclude that you have him now under M^r. Henderson's protection at Westminster—My Dear Son, consider this important charge attend to it & the result of having trained up two younger Brothers to be useful Men in Society, will be mental happiness beyond all description—the Cloud over America blackens every day & the imprudent mad conduct of some of our Contemporary Politicians will no doubt draw a burst upon our heads—no Man more likely to feel the effects of Ministerial resentment than myself—hence I hold my life by a very precarious tenure & think the period is at no great distance—what my Dear Son would become of those Infants if they were to be deprived of both you & me. Your Uncle is incapable of affording them any considerable assistance, besides from the account he gives of his state of health, I look upon him as lost.—God grant it may be otherwise—but in our present circumstances viewing the whole attentively, wisdom bids you, stand your present Ground & mind the business in hand.—

I trust you will give such directions concerning your Younger Brother's Education as will be consistent with my plan—while he is making a progress in Latin & Greek let particular attention be had to the branches of Reading & writing English & Arithmetic—& no less to the forming his manners—O my Dear Son, I intreat you. I beseech you, attend to these things—If ever I am unhappy it is when I think of the possibility of your deserting them—but that unhappiness cannot be durable which has no root.—I cannot I will not believe it.

Yesterday I put the Question after three hours debate for stopping the Ship & Lawford's Channels by means of sinking Schooners, & it was carried in the affirmative 32 against 14.—I could not have thought after the clear and sensible declarations made by Capt Tho^s. Tucker who twice surveyed the breadth and depth of each Channel that so great a majority would have been found in favour of a measure which he & many other Skilful Men have declared, will prove ineffectual & will be attended with a vast expence & which had been in May or June last discountenanced by a much larger Majority—I said nothing till the Question had been put & carried—then I observed that although so great a Majority had appeared for the Question, I was not ashamed to own “that I remained in my former opinion, that I had listned to the debates with great attention but had heard nothing new, nothing that could induce me to alter my sentiments—that if the Barr should be effectually stoped up, this Town & the most valuable part of the Country would be ruined, if ineffectually, the projectors would be standing subjects for ridicule & contempt—that the effectual stopping the Bar besides vastly depreciating the value of our Lands would not protect us against the Arm of England if she was seriously disposed to stretch it over us—that many of those who had spoke & more who had Voted for the Measure had judged as blind Men do of Colours—I should rejoice to find my self mistaken in my own judg-

ment, but that as the history of so important an Act would be transmitted through the World & to posterity, I was desirous that it should be known (although I was not obliged to give my Vote) on which side of the Question I had been—I was also desirous, that my Children should know it & finally that however I might appear from such declarations to be an Adversary the Committee should find me a generous one—I would not oppose the execution of the project since it had been Resolved upon by a Majority.—but that I could not believe the people at large would be pleased with it”—

Now for the execution of this mighty work—a Committee is appointed among whom are three most strenuous votaries—M^r. Tenant, M^r. Jn^o. Edwards & Coll^o. Powell, with three or four others whose names I cannot recollect—it behoves them at least to make some attempt, but already the good Parson says the Council of Safety must first take the Man of War which lies in Rebellion Road—in a word I believe he had not sat down & counted the Cost nor had he well considered consequences before he had determined upon the measure & that it will like many other of his schemes fall to the Ground.—

You have been told that M^r. Drayton & M^r. Tenant had gone into the frontiers of this Colony in order to quiet the minds of certain persons who were disaffected to our Cause the latter returned from his Embassy some days since—M^r. Drayton still remains & will remain some time longer—He has just now transmitted to the Council of Safety a Treaty which he had concluded with the heads of those Malcontents on the 16th. Ins^t. together with a Declaration which he had previously put forth & which had the desired effect of bringing them in—Copies of both these papers you will receive under cover with this which the Council of Safety have ordered me to send to London for publication with a short preface I must therefore desire you to see that work done in the Public Advertiser & Evening Post when

those & any other of the most celebrated Gazettes are so much at leisure as to take in the whole in one Day—As this business is Committed to my care, you will see that it is performed properly 'though I do not think it necessary that you should appear in it. I wish you would not—If we have received any pleasure from the knowledge of this flattering Treaty which between you & me I look upon as a very bad and imperfect Cure, our joy is a little damped by a shocking Account of a Cherokee Man killed & two others wounded in an attempt to kill, in cold blood, by four White Men unknown which we have just received from Mr. Wilkinson at Keowee there is therefore no doubt of the fact, & the Act is looked upon as a contrivance by our Enemies to set those barbarians upon us.—Many attempts have been made to exonerate the superintendant³¹ under the first charge against him but I say it with concern that I am more & more convinced his design was to keep the Indians always disposed to "Act for His Majesty's service," I cannot err when I use his own words & we well know what he meant by "His Majesty's service"—several of his Letters have lately been intercepted by the Georgians & transmitted to us—which clearly appear to have been thrown in the way for the purpose of amusing us—hence I am confirmed in my belief that Mr Stuart meant to do what at first sight might have appeared to be his Duty, without having considered those consequences the prospect of which may now make him shudder, the Butchery of Innocent Women & Children in order to secure the name of a Revenue of 3^d. 79 ¢. on Tea which would never have yielded to his Master the ten Thousandth part of three pence. Upon the whole I begin to apprehend an attack from the Indians—

I am just returned from General Commee, after a sitting from ½ past 8 to near 3 oClock—three Hours of the

³¹John Stuart.

time was spent on a Motion that the Gen Commee. do Resolve that it is necessary to authorize the Commee for stopping up the Ship & Lawford's Channels to take destroy or drive away the Ships of War near Sullivants Island—the sub. Commee had represented the impracticability of carrying the first intended measure into execution while those Ships lay there³²—after much debate I put the question—which was lost 23 to 16—down went the Remora as the Parson calls it, to the Channels & up rose his Passions & Ill breeding—Gentlemen who were against the measure for attacking the Man of War, consented to submit the subject to a new debate on Friday—this is a kind of sporting which is not warranted by good sense or sound policy—If the proposed measure was a good one, it ought not to have been opposed—if bad—it ought not to have the chance of a second experiment.—this strange versatility confirms my observations that many had judged of this scheme as blind Men do of Colours & that we were reduced to the circumstances of Boys who had wantonly embarked in a Boat & launched into deep Water without a paddle—if the proposition for attacking the Men of War should be agreed to upon a reconsideration on Friday, I very much doubt whether the Resolution will be carried into effect—if a serious attempt is made there will be bloody work—the Tamar is as well prepared as such a Crazy Bark can be—the Cherokee is fitted for defence & so is a fine Schooner which the Man of War lately siezed for that very purpose.—

We have just received intelligence that the Georgians have siezed seven Thousand Pounds of Gun Powder on board

³²The *Cherokee* had just joined the *Tamar*, as will be seen by the following from *The South-Carolina and American General Gazette* for Friday, September, 8, 1775:

"YESTERDAY arrived here in his Majesty's armed Ship Cherokee, from England, William Gerhard de Brahm; Surveyour General of the Southern District of North-America, with his Family."

Rainier's Vessel for the use of the Colonies—You intimated that you were to write & send News papers by her—I have received six Letters by her, from other friends but none from you—did you write?—talking of Georgia reminds me to mention to you again not to send Letters for me to the care of M^r. Habersham but direct to Joseph Clay Esquire & write a few Lines—

acknowledge for me the Rec^d. of a Letter from Your Uncle the 2^d August—from Miss Patsy the 1st. M^r Manning 3^d. with my Love & Compliments & that I shall write by Le Despenser—& my Compliments to M^r Izard if he is returned I shall hear from all his Plantations in a day or two & will write to him by that opportunity also.—

tell your Uncle I will omit no opportunity of Converting his Currency into Sterling—his Negroes are all well but Ishmael & Betty a little troublesome.—

My Love to Your Dear Aunt—& to Miss Polly particularly congratulate her on her recovery from the Small Pox—attend with a Father's Eye to your Brothers you will honour your self & greatly oblige

Your affectionate Father

Henry Laurens,

M^r. John Laurens.

Endorsed: 26th Septem—1775.

[To be continued in the next number of this magazine.]

RECORDS OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA LINE, CONTINENTAL ESTABLISH- MENT.

[Continued from the January number.]

[5.]

[ORDERS FOR THE 3D. REGIMENT.]

New Barrack 1 July 1778

General Orders by }
General Moultrie } Parole *Fayette*.
Regimental Orders by }
Lt. Colonel Mayson }

That a Regimental Court Martial
do sit immediately, where the President may appoint, for
the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before them.

Lieut Isaac Crouther President

Lieuts { Fitzpatrick, DeSaussure } Members
 { R Jones, Robison }

That all Officers & men off duty do
attend divine Service at 10 O'Clock to morrow morning.—

That the Captains, or Officers hav-
ing Charge of Companies, do deliver to the Commanding
Officer a Duplicate of their Muster Rolls by the 8th, In-
stant.—

Capt. Uriah Goodwyn being taken sick Capt D. Hopkins
Officer of the day to Day

Capt D. Hopkins of the Day

Lieut^s. { Crouther }
 { Robison } for Guard } Officers to morrow—
 { Newsom }

James Stuart of Capt Towles Company deserted 30
June 1778

2^d July 1778

General Orders by }
General Moultrie }

Parole Elbert

[6.]

[A LETTER OF CAPT. RICHARD MASON.⁴]Charles Town 10th. March 1779

This will be handed you by Cap^t. Bremar Who is Order'd to Camp to Muster the Reg^{ts}. of Our State^s Who I doubt not Will Receive Every Civility in y^r. Power When amongst y^r. Corps as he is a Stranger to them in General.—Yesterday Mentor Acquainted me you had Lost Your favourite Grey Gelding—I have for Got both his Name And Wether or Know he was branded and What brand if you Could Send me his Marks and brands As I Expect to Go a Recruiting I may perhaps met With him in my Travels—Your Smallest Sow has been almost killed by some of the Soldiers the Other is Now With Piggs if you think proper I Will Either take the Sows at a Reasonable Rate and pay you or y^r. Order or Keep the Sows for you allowing a Reasonable price for any Pig I may kill from them—Your Answer Will Greatly Oblige y^r Most

Hble Serv^t.—

Richard Mason

[7.]

[WILLIAM KENNEDY'S PASS.]

The bearer William Kennedy formerly lived in Georgia but fled over to this State with his Wife & family he lives near the general hospital at M^r. Browns place he wants to look for a Mare & Colt upon the Sandhills—he is esteemed an

⁴This was among the papers left by Major Isaac Harleston and must have been addressed to him. ⁵Francis Bremar, Deputy Muster Master, certified to the muster roll of Capt. R. B. Roberts's company of the regiment of artillery of the South Carolina Line, Continental Establishment at Purrysburgh, March 19, 1779. (See Gibbes's *Documentary History of the American Revolution, 1776-1782*, pp. 109-110.).

honest young Man if it is thought prudent to let him pass—
John Smith

7th April 1779

[GUARD AND PICKETS AT PURRYSBURGH.]

A report of the Guards & pickets in & near Purisburgh
March 16/17 1779

Parole Ulysses Count^{as} . . .

Union
Unity }

Prisoners Names	Regiments	Companies	Confined by	No. of nights	Crimes.
Thomas Medcalf	.....	.....	Genl. Rutherford	.....	Enemy to States
George Rardall	.....	.....	Major. Wise	.....	Treason & Perjury
John Crawford	3d So Carolina	Captn. Goodwin	Major. Wise	.....	Desertion
Thomas Crawford	6th So Carolina	.....	Lt. C. Henderson	.....	Do
William Brooner	6 So Carolina	.....	Lt. Lytle	.....	Sleeping on Post
James Sims	.....	.....	.....	.....	For endeavouring to make the soldiers dis- contented with Con- sitution & attempt- ing to induce them to desert

Main Guard	Captns. . Subns. . Serjts. . Corpls. . D: & fifes privts. . Centries by day do. by night	1 1 2 2 2 36 5 8
Zabily's	Captns. . Subns. . Serjts. . Corpls. . D: & fifes privts. . Centries by day do. by night	1 1 3 2 - 45 6 13
Swamp	Subns. . Serjts. . Corpls. . D: & fifes privts. . Centries by Day do. by night	1 1 1 1 - 18 4 5
Road picket	Subns. . Serjts. . Corpls. . D: & fifes privts. . Centries by day do. by night	1 1 1 1 - 18 5
Galleys	Serjts. . Corpls. . D: & fifes privts. . Centries by night	1 1 - 12 3
Bullocks	Serjts. . Corpls. . privts. . Centries by night	1 1 9 2
Kales	Serjts. . Corpls. . privts. . Centries by night	1 1 9 2
River Guard	Serjts. . Corpls. . privts. . Centries by night do. by day ⁶	.....
Generals Guard	Subns. . Serjts. . Corpls. . privts. . Centries by day do. by night	1 1 1 18 3 6

Grand Rounds visited from One to 5 oClock

Thomas Pinckney

Major 1st Reg^t. S. C.

F. O. D.

⁶ This column scratched out on original.

[RETURN OF THE 1ST. REGIMENT.]

Return of the First Regiment of South Carolina, of Foot, Commanded by Colonel Charles Cotesworth Pinckney.

Companies		Officers present fit for duty																Rank & File		Wanting to Complete		Alterations since last return															
		Field		Commission'd		Staff		Non Commission'd														When Join'd															
		Colonel	Lieut Colonel Major	Captains	First Lieutenants	Second Lieut's	Chaplain	Adjutant	Pay Master	Quarter Master	Surgeon	Mates	Serjt. Major	Quartermaster Serjt.	Drum Major	Fife Major	Sergeants	Drums & fifers	Present fit for duty	Sick present	Sick Absent	On Command	On Furlough	Total	Sergeants	Drums & fifers	Rank and File	dead	Discharged	Deserted	Sent to the Corps of Invalids	Promoted	Sergeants	Drums & fifers	Rank & file		
Field and Staff Officers.....		1	1	1				1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1			14																			
Grenadiers.....				1	1											2	2	17		4	2			20		55			1								
Light Infantry.....				1	1												14							20		55			1								
Battalion—	Captain Hyrne.....					1										1	14		1	3	2		20	1	55			1									
	Captain Vanderhorst.....			1	1	1										1	19		1	6	1		27	1	48			8									
	Captain Drayton.....			1	1											1	16		3	1			20		55			2									
	Captain Turner.....					1										1	15		2	1	1		20	1	0	55			1								
	Captain Theus.....			1	1											1	15		2	2			18	1	57		1	2									
	Captain Elliott.....				1											1	14		2	1	1		18		1	57		2									
	Captain Linning.....			1												1	15		2	2			19		56			1									
Captain Gadsden.....					1	1										1	17		2	1			20		55			3									
Totals.....		1	1	1	6	7	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	20	16	156	7	25	13	1	202	4	2	548	1	22									
Sick present.....				1																																	
Vacant.....							4																														
Absent Officers Names		Places where		Reasons for		And time of Absence																															
Capt Hyrne.....		Head Quarters		Adjutant General														1 Captain Gadsden on Command																			
Captain Turner.....		Northward.....		Aid de Camp to) General Howe)														1 Lieut Skirving..... ditto																			
																		2 Serj's on Command. Viz! Dodd to Gen! Bulls & Jn ^o Brown with Cap! Gadsden																			
																		13 privates on Command with Cap! Gadsden																			
																		2 Serjeants sick in Charles Town																			
																		2 Serjeants Absent with Leave																			
																		1 Fife Major Sick in Charles Town																			
																		12 privates sick in ditto.....																			
																		2 Drummers sick in Gen! Hospital																			
Lieut Levachar.....		Char ^s Town.....		Sick.....														11 privates sick in .....ditto.....																			
1st Lt Frazer.....		Georgia.....		Prisoner of War.....														2 privates sick in flying hospital																			
Thomas Pinckney Major 1 st Regt S. C.																																					
N. B: Charles Mc Neil Gunner of Fort Moultrie and 3 privates prisoners of War are not included in the above return~																																					

Endorsed: May 1st- 1779
Monthly return
of First regim^t.
May 1st.. 1779

[10.]

[REPORT OF THE 1ST. REGIMENT.]

A Report of the 1st: Rigt of South CarolinaMay 5th: 1779.

	Sarjt-	Corpl	privat
Presant in Camp.....	3	3	28
Sick Left at Capt. Hamton	1	1	6
Total	4=	4=	34

Sarjt Gruver Corpril Cochran Mikel Nash Rolin Williams
 Robert Hines Joseph Butler Bunker Thring Joⁿ- Cosang

John Vanderhorst Cap^t

[11.]

[REPORT OF A COURTMARTIAL.]

Addressed: Maj^r. Harleston6th So CarolinaReg^t———

Agreeable to Order of Maj^r. Harlestons June 5th 79 a
 Regimental Cortmartial sat for the tryal of Joseph Marques
 & Ezekiel Adams——

President Cap^t. DoggettCap^t Warley } members { Lieut. Pollard

Joseph Marques of Capt Doggett Comp^y. is Charg^d. with
 absence without leave the prisoner Confeses guilty and sais
 he was drunck and was persuaded away and that he intended

to Return ainediately, the Cort Considering his former Carrecter and the first offence is of the oppinion he ought to be acquitted—

Ezekiel Adams of Capt Buchannans Comp^y. Charged with being absent at tattoo and abuseing his wife he confesses being absent but denies abuseing his wife, he sais he was only in play with her the Cort Considering the Prisoners Charge and defence Sentence him to Receive Thirty five Lashes—

R^d., Doggett Presidnt

Capt Boyes

[12.]

[COURTMARTIAL FINDINGS.]

Regimental Orders by Major Harleston June 7 1779
a Court Martial to set for the trial of Joseph Marquise & Ezekiel adams with such Other prisoners as shall be brought before the Court

Cap^t Warley President—

Captⁿ Boyes Members L^t Pollard.

Joseph Marquise brought before the court charg^d with Absenting himselfe without leve, pleads Guilty—but says in his defence that he was drunk and perswaded away by Stewart, otherwise he never Should absented himselfe, and begs the Mercy of the Court the Court are of Opinion that he shall Receive 100 Lashes On his bare back with Switches.

I approve

I Harleston

Major

Ezekiel Adams brought before the court charg with being drunk, and absent at tattoo beating, pleads guilty of being absent but denies drunkenness, The prisoner says in his defence that he was up the night before on Guard, and that he was Sleepy and layd himselfe down, went fast asleep and

never heard tattoo beat. The Court are of Opinion that he shall Receive 50 Lashes On his bare Back with cat nine tales

I approve

I Harleston Major

Serjeant Johnston of Captain Taylors company brought before the court charg^d with disobedience of Orders and Neglect of duty, pleads not guilty, Serjeant Major being examined. Says that he warnd Sarj^t Johnston last nigh and this morning for guard. when the Troop Beat and the men paraded, Sarj^t Johnston did not attend on the Regimental parade I cauld for him Several times after. and he would not come, at the grand parade when Sarj^t Johnston was for that duty which he did not attend, I Also Ordered another in his place and confin'd him for the Neglect, The prisoner says in his defence that he was at Breckfast when he was cauld for and made Answer that he was acomming but the Guard march^d of before he got there The court are of Opinion that he is Guilty, and Shall be Reduced to a private Centinal.

I approve I Harleston Major

Oliver McHaffey brought before the court charg^d with absence without leve pleads not guilty, L^t pollard evidence against the prisoner. Says that the prisoner left the Reg^t about the 15th of last month, which he never seen him untill yesterday, The prisoner says in his defence that he was perswaded away by One of the 3^d Reg^t, being a young soldier and did not know the Consequence of going away. he begs the court will forgive hime, this time for he should never do the like again. The Court Are of Opinion that he is guilty and Shall receive 60 Lashes with Cate nine tales but Recommend him to Mercy being a young Soldier

I approve but remit 20 Lashes Captain George Warley

I Harleston

President

Major 6th Reg^t.

[To be continued in the next number of this magazine.]

THE BATTLE OF STONO.

[The following papers relating to the Battle of Stono, June 20, 1779, are from the Laurens Collection. They are all in the handwriting of the Hon. Henry Laurens, and are, of course, not originals, but copies made by Mr. Laurens.]

[1.]

[EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS DESCRIBING STONO.]

a Capt¹ in Gen Lincoln's

Extract of a Letter (dated) Camp at Sommer's plantation
Stono—20th June 1779

Last Night Gen: Lincoln ordered the greatest part of his Army to march towards Stono ferry & this Morning about half past 7 °Clock, they attacked the Enemy's lines at about 40 yards distance & continued 'till near 9, °Clock when the General ordered a retreat to be made, I suppose we had upwards of 2000 Men, & the Enemy about 1200. but as their Lines were defended by Abbatis & Piquets, it prevented our Men from forcing them, which perhaps was the occasion of the retreat, however we certainly have kill'd & wounded many of them, for there was a whole piquet consisting of 3 officers & 40 Men almost destroyed by our infantry—Col: Roberts had his Leg shattered by a cannon ball & soon expired, Capt: James Mitchel of the Artillery is wounded, as also the following officers—Col: Armstrong, Major Dixon, Major Eaton & Lieut': Campbell, of the North Carolina new Levies, Capt: Hext & Lieut: Fishburn, also Adj': Ham-

¹The name "Warley" is scratched out after "Capt".

ilton of the 1st Regt.— Capt Goodwyn of the 3^d Regt: Capt: Doggat & Lieut: Pollard of the 6^h Regt: & between 70 & 80. Men, some of Both Officers & Men are Mortally wounded—poor ^E George Ancrum, was shot thro' the Breast & I am told cant survive many hours, our officers & Men behaved with the greatest bravery, they only want to be a little more used to this kind of work— Major Whiting one of the Generals Aids was slightly wounded in the head & I suppose many other person's whom I can't recollect—Three Deserters came in to us, from out of the Lines as soon as the Engagement began, Col: Johnson of the North Carolina Loyalists is mortally wounded—

^Faid to Gen: Huger—

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in Gen Lincoln's Army of the same date—²

Last night at twelve oClock our army marched to attack the enemy, the Canonade began at half past 7. & lasted till near $\frac{1}{4}$ past 9 oClock, the firing very heavy for $\frac{3}{4}$. of an hour, the Enemy sallied upon Col. Henderson's Light Infantry who ordered to charge with Bayonets, when they run, leaving 27. killed & a Colonel Johnson—but they were too strongly posted to force their Works our people behaved Gallantly & approached within 25 Yards of their redoubts; it is said two of them were entered but we were obliged to retreat—the enemy's loss must be considerable ours is a few killed & about 80. wounded. among them Colonel Roberts (since dead)—Major George Ancrum, Lieut: Dogget & Capt. Hicks³ dangerously—Lieut Fishburn & others slightly. The retreat was conducted with good order, it will reflect honour upon our Troops as well as be of service in convincing the Ennemy that we have spirit & bravery as

²"Mr Rapley's" is scratched out and "a" inserted before the word "Letter", and "from an Officer in Gen Lincoln's Army" after.

³Hext.

well as showing to our own people that they are not invincible——

Endorsed: Extract of two Letters of
the 20th. June 1779. giv^g
an Acc^t. of the Engagement
at Stono that morn^g

Endorsed also: Acco^t. of the killed, wounded
and missing 20th June 1779

[2.]

[ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF STONO.]

Extract of a Letter from an Officer of Rank in So Carolina
—22 June 1779

Gen Lincoln, having received such intelligence of the intention, strength, and position of the Enemy, as render'd it advisable to attack them at Stono Ferry, did so on the 20th. instant, about 7 o'Clock in the morning, with great vigor.—They are advantageously posted, & covered by three strong redoubts and a well constructed abbatiss, supported by several pieces of Artillery. the Picquets having been driven in, the attack began on the right, which was instantly continued through the line.—a large body of Highlanders sallied out on our left, but was soon driven, with considerable slaughter, into their Redoubts.—The action continued, without intermission, 36 minutes, when, as the General could not draw the Enemy out of their lines, (which were so strongly constructed, that our light Field pieces would make no impression upon them) as the force of the Enemy was much greater, than had been represented, & as they had, during the engagement, obtained a large reinforcement from John's Island, our troops were withdrawn from the lines, & all our artillery & wounded brought off.—our loss is not considerable.—many of the wounded are

already on duty, & most of the rest, (their wounds being slight) it is judg'd, will soon recover.—

The Enemy's is supposed to be much greater, as a number of their dead were reckon'd on the Ground; and it was observed, that their field pieces were several times left without men to work them,—upon the whole, though we had not the wish'd for success, our people are convinc'd, that they would have beaten the Enemy, if they had quitted their lines, it is probable, from the Enemy's sticking close to them, that they were of the same opinion. our men are in high spirits, & wish for a fair trial, by equal numbers, in the open field.—

June 23^d. Two Small Privateers from S^t. Augustine went into Santee River last Monday on a plundering scheme The Militia Guard stationed there killed the Captⁿ. & took one of the Privateers the Lieut^s. of both & the Crew of one consisting of 10 Men just brought to Town & retook 16 Negroes—the other Privateer made her Escape our People received no Hurt——

[3.]

[THE CASUALTIES AT STONO.]

Killed Wounded & Missing 20 June 1779.⁴

1 st Battal. L ^t Infantry	5	Killed—9	Wounded
2 ^d	3	.....	11.
So Caro. Cont. Brig...	5	.....	25.....7 Missing
N ^o . Caro. Cont Brig.....	10	.....	37.
N ^o . Caro Militia.....	2	20
So Caro Militia.....	1	6.....2.
Artillery	3	7
Militia Light Horse.....	1	1
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	30	116	9.
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⁴This may or may not have been copied from an official report of the battle; there is no evidence on the face of the document by which that question could be settled.

Wounded Officers			
Capt Hext	2 ^d . Bat. Light Infy.		
Lt. Irby			
Lt. Smith			
Capt Dogget..	} since dead		
Capt Goodwin			
Lt. Fishbourn			
Lt. Hamilton	} So Caro. Cont Brigade		
Lt. Pollard			
Col ^o . Roberts			
Capt Mitchell	} since dead Artillery		
Colo- Armstrong	}		
Lt. Col ^o . Lyttle			
Maj Dixon			
Capt Rhodes	}		
Lt. Campbell			
Lt. Charleton			
Capt Speed	}		
Capt Camplin			
Lieut Jones			
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DOCUMENTS CONCERNING MRS. SAMUEL
THOMAS, 1707-1710.

[In the January issue of this magazine several documents concerning Rev. Samuel Thomas, first missionary to South Carolina from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, were published. These documents show that Mr. Thomas had returned to England about September, 1705, after having completed the three years service for which he had been employed by the Society in July, 1702, that in December, 1705, he was again employed by the Society to return to South Carolina for a term of three years, and that soon after returning to South Carolina Mr. Thomas died. The following documents concerning the widow of Mr. Thomas were copied from the records of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts by the late W. Noël Sainsbury, of the British Public Record Office, for Hon. John P. Thomas, Jr., of Columbia, S. C.]

[EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.]

[May 30, 1707, paragraph 21.]

Mr- Edwards moved the Society to consider the case of Mrs- Thomas widow to the late Mr- Samuel Thomas one of the Missionaries in South Carolina¹ and a letter from Dr- Woodward upon the same subject was read. Agreed that the Treasurer be empowered to pay to the said Mrs- Thomas half a years salary ending at Christmas last notwithstanding there is but four months pay due to the said Mr- Thomas Agreed that the case of the said Mrs- Thomas be farther considered at the next meeting of the Society.

¹See Vol. IV. of this magazine. Also the January number of this volume.

[June 20, 1707, paragraph 7.]

The consideration of the case of M^{rs}- Thomas being re-assumed M^r- Edwards presented a Petition from the said M^{rs}- Thomas w^{ch}- was read. Agreed that the said Petition be referr'd to the Committee and that they report at the next meeting what is fit to be done in this matter and that the Secretary do lay her case likewise before the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

[July 18, 1707, paragraph 9.]

The Secretary likewise reported from the Committee that having read the Petition of M^{rs}- Thomas, widow and relict of M^r- Samuel Thomas late missionary in South Carolina to them referred, it was their opinion that the sum of twenty five pounds should be given by the Society to the said M^{rs}- Thomas in consideration of the great worth of the said M^r- Thomas her husband and of his diligence in his ministerial office, and for the encouragement of Missionaries to undertake the service of the Society, Agreed to and ordered that the Secretary do give notice in the next summons to the Members that there will be a sum of money disposed of upon the abovementioned account.

[August 15, 1707, paragraph 3.]

The consideration of Minute 9. of the last General Meeting (about giving a sum of money to M^{rs}- Thomas) being resumed and there being fourteen Members pursuant to the standing orders present. Agreed that the Treasurer do pay to the said M^{rs}- Thomas the sum of twenty five pounds.

[October 15, 1708, paragraph 6.]

The Secretary also reported that the Committee had read several letters from the following persons, viz: from M^r- Robert Stevens dated from Goosecreek in S. Carolina 3.

Feb^y- 1707. together with two others inclosed from M^r- Smith and M^r- Wright to the said M^r- Stevens from D^r- Le Jau dated S^t- James parish in South Carolina 13. March 1707. giving an account of his illness, of the arrival of M^r- Maule and a good character of the said M^r- Maule, M^r- Dun and M^r- Hazel that he had not received above forty pounds from his people in the space of seaventeen months that he had been amongst them and lastly that he had baptized several Quakers &c. Another letter was also read from M^r- Maule dated Charles Town in S. Carolina 28. Nov^r- 1707. giving an Account of his safe arrival in that Country, of the kindness of the Gov^r: to him, of the goodness of the Dissenters to him and of the securing of the Books of the late M^r- Thomas in the hands of M^r- Hazel.

[December 2, 1709, paragraph 5.]

The Secretary reported from the Committee to whom the case of M^{rs}- Muirson was referr'd that having searched the Journal according to Order, and particularly considered the 9th- Minute of the 18th- of July and 3^d- of the 15th- August 1707. relating to M^{rs}- Thomas widow of the late M^r- Thomas one of the Society's Missionaries of South Carolina, they had agreed to report as their opinion that the sum of twenty five pounds (the same as was allowed to the abovementioned M^{rs}- Thomas) be given by the Society to M^{rs}- Muirson, on the consideration of the great worth of the late M^r- Muirson her husband, of his diligence in his ministerial Function, and for the encouragement of Missionaries to undertake the service of the Society, and lastly by reason of the hard circumstances of the said M^{rs}- Muirson who was left with child by her said husband. The said report being considered was agreed to, and the Treasurer ordered to pay the said sum of twenty five pounds to M^{rs}- Muirson or her order.

[April 21, 1710, paragraph 10.]

The Secretary reported from the Committee that they had read a letter from Dr- Le Jau to him the said Secretary, dated St- James Goosecreek 10th- February 17⁹/₁₀. owning the receipt of the said Secretary's two letters of the 25th- January 17⁸/₉ and 25. July 1709. and advising that the bundle of Pamphlets he formerly sent are lost in Ireland; that there having been a contest between his Parishioners and the heires of Captain Howes about a piece of the said Gentlemans land, he desires a copy of the Article relating to that matter, from Mr- Samuel Thomas' Journal. Gives an Account of some Festivals and ceremonies among the Indians in imitation of the Jewish; that there are several Apalachi slaves, who are uncertain of their being baptized; therefore asks if he may not baptize them conditionally Hopes after Easter to give a satisfactory account of the spiritual state of his Parish; and recites several matters in his former letters. And lastly gives a great character of Governor Tynte &c. Whereupon they the Committee had agreed to report as their opinion that in relation to the conditional baptising Indians Dr- Le Jau may be referr'd to the rubrick about baptism, and that a Copy of what concerns the above mentioned Land, be extracted from such of the Papers of Mr- Thomas, as are in the Society's hands, and transmitted to the said Dr- Le Jau. Agreed to.

[PETITION OF MRS. SAMUEL THOMAS.²]

M^{rs}- Thomas her Petition to the Society
To the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

The humble Petition of Elizabeth Thomas widow and relict of Mr- Samuel Thomas dec^d: late a Missionary of the said Society.

²See extract from the journal of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts for June 20, 1707, *ante*, p. 96.

Humbly sheweth,

That about December 1705. the Society appointed your Petitioner's husband Missionary to South Carolina and gave him a salary of fifty pounds a year and thirty pounds for transporting himself and family.

That your Petitioner's said husband did put on board all his household and other goods, and your Petitioners friends did moreover raise all the moneys they could (great part of which was vested in goods and put also on board) towards the better support of your Petitioners' husband and family abroad. But the ship lying long before it sailed your Petitioner at that time was found so far gone with child as she could not advisably take so long a voyage, and so your Petitioners husband (with the Goods so on board) in obedience to the Society's commands went the first opportunity to the place assigned without your Petitioner which was an occasion of great sorrow to both and of great loss to your Petitioner and her children who intended to follow.

That your Missionary (your Petitioners' husband) died on his Cure in the service of the Society in October last of a pestilential feaver raging there, caught (as your Pet^r: is informed) by his frequent visitation of the sick, to the great sorrow and grief of your Pet^r: and the insupportable loss of herself and five small children who are left without any support or substance, but the charity of good people.

Wherefore your Petitioner thankfully acknowledges the goodness of the Society in paying her the whole salary of the broken half year in which your Missionary died, and humbly prays the Society to take her poor condition into further consideration.

And your Petitioner shall ever pray &c.

SOUTH CAROLINA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

Communicated by Mr. Lothrop Withington, 30 Little Russell Street, W. C., London (including "Gleanings" by Mr. H. F. Waters, not before printed).

[CONTINUED FROM VOL. IV.]

John Gwyn late of Charles Town in South Carolina, bachelor, deceased. Administration 4 November 1757 to John Owen a creditor.

Admon Act Book 1757.

Charles Hart late of Charles Town in South Carolina, widower, deceased. Administration 29 December 1758 to his sister Mary wife of Sidney Harris.

Ditto 1758.

James Abbott late of Charles Town beyond seas, bachelor, deceased at sea. Administration 25 May 1720 to his sister Mary Abbott, spinster.

Ditto 1720, folio 101.

Martha Mickie formerly of Charles Town in South Carolina in America, but late of Bath, Somerset, widow, deceased. Administration 28 July 1763 to her daughter Mary wife of Charles Ogilvie.

Ditto 1763.

Albin Knapton late of Carolina in the West Indies deceased. Administration 13 March 1707/8 to Jacob Brent guardian of Margaret Knapton a minor, daughter of the defunct.

Ditto 1708, folio 53.

Joseph Clare late of South Carolina deceased. Administration 19 July 1731 to William Adye principal creditor.

Ditto 1731.

Isaac Foster formerly of Charles Town in South Carolina, but late of Tewkesbury, county Gloucester, deceased.

Administration 13 November 1758 to his son and only child Isaac Foster, Sarah Foster the relict having renounced.

Ditto 1758.

William Webb of South Carolina in America deceased. Administration 18 September 1751 to John Owen a Principal Creditor, Susannah Webb the Relict dying without taking administration, and John Webb, Uncle and Guardian to John Webb and William Webb infant children of deceased, first renouncing. Administration 5 September 1759 to John Strettell executor of will of John Owen now deceased.

Ditto 1751 and 1759.

Anne Livingston als Ash late of Charles Town in South Carolina deceased. Administration 16 August 1721 to her husband William Livingston.

Ditto 1721, folio 160.

Thomas James late of Charles Town in South Carolina, bachelor, deceased. Administration 14 July 1759 to his father John James.

Ditto 1759.

Edward Monck late of South Carolina, bachelor, deceased. Administration 22 July 1713 to his mother Joane Monck, widow

Ditto 1713, folio 170.

Sara Deupey late of Carolina beyond seas, widow, deceased. Administration 2 August 1715 to her sister Catherine Coatsworth, widow.

Ditto 1715, folio 172.

John Whitehead, clerk, late of South Carolina, deceased. Administration 26 August 1717 to his relict Frances Whitehead.

Ditto 1717, folio 162.

David Maybank of Berkly County, South Carolina, Carpenter. Will 27 April 1713; proved 27 February 1724/5. To be buried privately. To eldest Daughter

Ann £100 Current money of this Province, my Negro Boy Will, as many cows and calves to make her six of each, £5 for mourning &c. and if she die before marriage to her surviving sisters. To Daughter Eliz^a, now Eliz^a Hyde one Negro Girl named Statira and £10 for mourning for her and her Husband. To my daughter Susanna one Negro Girl named Besse and £100 at 18, and if not then married to be put out to Interest for her maintenance, and if she dye to her surviving Brother and sister Elizabeth. To son Joseph my Plantation of Owendaw (500 acres) being one moiety of 1000 acres purchased with my Brother Wigfall from the Lords Proprietors, with all Fences, Houses &c. and £100 at 21, and if he die Plantation to be sold and proceeds to daughters Elizabeth and Susanna. To wife Susannah Plantation wherein I dwell purchased of the Lords Proprietors with Houses, Timber Trees, &c. for life, then to such child or children as she thinks fit, also one Negro Man named Mathias, ditto named Surry, one Negro Woman named Moll with such increase as she hereafter shall have and one Negro Boy named Bookey purchased of my son Hyde with all my stock of cattle, Horse, Sheep, Hogs, my Apparell, woollen or Linnen, Household Goods, plate and Jewells &c. Rest of estate to wife, executrix, conditionally on paying legacies &c., and also Brothers Joseph Wigfall and Benjamin Quelch, executors. Witnesses: John Hutchinson, Tho: Herbert, Benj. Quelch, Jun^r. South Carolina. A true copy. Attested December the 21st 1723 per Char: Hart, Secretary.

Romney, 46.

Susanna Maybank of Christ Church, Province of South Carolina, Widow. Will 14 June 1716; proved 27 February 1724/5. To my son Joseph Maybank my House and Land in the Broad Street in Charles Town in full satisfaction of what was left him by his father and also a Negro Man Mathias, said Joseph paying the interest money from me to the publick and the yearly payment to Ann

Maybank except two years. Rent of said House and two years hire of said Negro Mathias to be paid by Executrix, she maintaining son Joseph and paying for said two years. To daughter Elizabeth Wigfall Hyde a Negro Man named Bookey and use of my Chamber during her widowhood. To my grandson William Hyde the first child that shall be born of my Negro Woman Moll, but if William dye before he comes to age, then said child to son Joseph. To Daughter Susannah Maybank, in satisfaction of what was given by her father, the House and Plantation where I dwell and a Negro Man named Surry and a Negro Woman named Moll. Also to Daughter Ann Maybank Bed, Bolster and Pillows in the little Chamber. To Mrs. Anne Barton, Jun^r, £3. To cozen William Mason son of my uncle William Mason in England a guinea to be sent to him. To Daughters Elizabeth and Susannah all produce left me by my Brother Wigfall on this plantation and the cattle on my plantation Rest to Daughter Susannah Maybank. Friends Coll: George Logan and Mr. Thomas Barton to be Guardians of son Joseph, but my Daughters Elizabeth and Susannah to have care of him till he is 18, rendering Account yearly Coll: Logan and Mr. Barton to take management if they do not approve. Daughter Susannah Maybank, executrix, and Mr. Thomas Barton, executor. Witnesses: Tho: Fairchild, Ann Davall, Ann Barton, South Carolina. A true copy attested October 21st 1724 per Char: Hart, Secretary.

Romney, 45.

Anne King late of South Carolina in America, widow, deceased. Administration 13 March 1739/40 to her sister Joanna wife of William Cripps.

Admon Act Book 1740.

John Ash of Colleton in South Carolina, gent. Will 9 April 1703; proved 31 January 1705/6. "I make my beloved wife Mary the Daughter of Samuell Batt late Rector of Coulson in Wiltshire in England my whole and sole executrix". To wife all estate for maintenance of her self

and children now born or which may before the 20th of February next be born of her, delivering to male children their parts at 21 to female children at 15. To my son John by Martha Jess the product of £100 Tally payable to mee or order with advantage of survivorship out of the Exchequer as also $\frac{2}{5}$ of the dues on another Tally for 14 per cent recompence for £500 during his life payable also out of the Exchequer to me or my order. To my son William the recompence due on the survivorship fund for £100 Tally for his life. These Talleys are all in the hands of Sir William Simpson. Also to said William the Advowson of Colley vicarage bought of Mr. Mayne lying in County Devon. Lastly if my executrix dye before she know of my death, then Langrave Joseph Morton and the said Lady Elizabeth Blake executors. Witnesses: Edmund Bellinger, Jo: Bores, James Kinloch. Administration to William Methuen attorney for widow Mary Ash (now dwelling in the Province of Carolina), executrix.

Edes, 1.

George Atchison, late of South Carolina, now of Islington, Middlesex, merchant. Will 25 July 1728; proved 12 September 1728. To be buried by cousin David Atchison, one of executors. To younger brother John Atchison of South Carolina, Planter, all real estate, paying to my dear mother Jane Paterson als Atchison £5 yearly for life and to my eldest brother David Atchison £50. To sisters Jennett Atchison and Grizell Atchison £20 each. To Mr. James Pain of Charles Town, South Carolina, Merchant, £10. To Mary Atchison daughter of said elder brother David Atchison £10. Rest to brother John Atchison. Executors: Cousin David Atchison and James Pain. Witnesses: William Glencross, Cane Glencross, Robt. Crosby, Proved by David Atchison; 27 October 1729 proved by other Executor James Pain.

Brook, 256.

Robert Johnson, Governour of his Majesty's Province of South Carolina. Will 21 December 1734; proved 9 August 1735. To eldest son Robert Johnson my plantation "Silk Hope" with the New plantation thereunto belonging, "New Kibblesworth" (5516 acres), also 300 acres near Silke Hope purchased of Mr. Symonds, also plantation called the point near Charles Town (146 acres), also Lot on the Bay in Charles Town purchased of Mr. Samuel Wragg of London, also one-third of a Tract of 8000 acres in Granville County, a grant whereof I hope my son may obtain from his Majesty and share with my other sons, Nathaniel and Thomas. To said son Robert all household Goods, plate, pictures, furniture, all Books, my coach-chaise and chaise Horses. To my dear Brother in Law Coll^o. Thomas Broughton and his sons my dear nephews Nathaniel Broughton and Andrew Broughton and to my beloved kinsman Gabriel Manigault plantation called the salt ponds (1700 acres), also ditto called "Tryall" (200 acres) and 1500 acres more purchased from my overseer Thomas Dyer, also the "Barony" (12000 acres) near Seewee, also 500 acres purchased of Edward Crisp, also "Mount Pleasant" (1130 acres) purchased of said Brother in law Thomas Broughton, also Lott on the Bay in Charles Town lately purchased of Mr. Crockett, also all my Negroes and other Slaves men, women, and children, Horses, Mules, asses, neat Cattle, Sheep, and Plantation utensills, and other reall estate in South Carolina not specifically devised, all in trust to pay as follows, viz:—To eldest son Robert £200 per annum sterling or the value in current money of South Carolina for his support while he is absent out of the province, and to my two other sons Nathaniel and Thomas such sums for their support during their minority as the trustees think proper, the surplus to be employed in Improving the Estate, buying of Negroes, Cattle, Stock, &c. Trustees to set over to Robert on his arrival in the province 4570 acres of the "Barony" and half of Ne-

groes, &c., also to son Nathaniel at 21 another 4570 acres of the "Barony," also "Tryal," also tracts purchased of overseers and Edward Crispe, also "Mount Pleasant" and Lott on Bay purchased of Mr. Crockett, and also one half of Negroes &c. remaining after those devised to Roberte, also to son Thomas at 21 the 2860 acres remainder of the "Barony," also the "Salt ponds," and also remainder of Negroes &c. not specifically devised to daughters &c. &c. I desire my Trustees to use their best endeavours to obtain a Grant from his most Sacred Majesty of the Tract of 8000 acres laid out to me in Granville County, to be granted to son Robert and by him divided in thirds to his brothers Nathaniel and Thomas, &c. To Brother in Law Archibald Hutchinson (sic) Esq^r, Kinsman John Schutz Esq^r, and John Cooke Esq^r, and Sister in Law Phede (sic) Bonner all estate in Great Britain and Ireland, in trust to pay to trustees in South Carolina £10 each for mourning rings, retaining £1 each for ditto for themselves, also to my daughters Margaret and Mary £25 per year sterling for maintenance and education till 21 and £1500 a peece at 21 or marriage, also £1000 each at 21 to Nathaniel and Thomas, and residue to Robert &c. To Daughter Margaret all the Cloaths, Watches, Rings, Necklaces, Jewells, Linnen, Lace &c. of my dear wife deceased, also Negroe house Wench Hannah that waits upon her and one other Girl she shall choose. To daughter Mary Negroe Wench called Little Cilly and her children and the Negroe Wench that waits upon her and one other she shall choose. To each of daughters a Negro Boy. Executors to erect a marble column in church of Charles Town near my Grave with names and ages of wife and self &c. Son Robert recommended to sell Plantation on the Point near Charles Town. If he is disposed to reside in this province, Silk Hope or Kibbleworth recommended as place for his mansion. Executors in South Carolina: Thomas Broughton, Nathaniel Broughton, Andrew Broughton, and Gabriel Manigault. Executors in

Great Britain and Ireland: Archibald Hutcheson, John Schulz, John Cook, Esqs., and Phebe Bonner. Witnesses: G. Anson, Ja^s. Lloyd, Jn^o: Fenwick, And^w: Rutledge. Administration of estate in Great Britain only to son and residuary legatee Robert Johnson Esq., Archibald Hutcheson, John Schulz, and John Cook, Esqs, and Phebe Bonner renouncing.

Ducie, 172.

GOVERNOR JOSEPH MORTON AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

BY A. S. SALLEY, JR.

JOSEPH MORTON, sometime Governor of South Carolina, came to the Province of Carolina about 1681 and, in consideration of his successes in inducing Dissenters to settle in Carolina, he was soon after made a Landgrave, and, on May 18, 1682, was commissioned, by the Palatine of Carolina, the Earl of Craven, "governor and commander-in-chief of that part of Carolina lying south and west of Cape Fear"¹ and served until 1684, when he was succeeded by Sir Richard Kyrle, Knt., who had been commissioned by the Lords Proprietors, April 29, 1684²; was chosen Governor by the Council of Carolina upon the retirement of Governor West in 1685, and the election was confirmed by the Lords Proprietors in September, 1685,³ and he served for about a year, when he was succeeded by Landgrave James Colleton who had been commissioned by the Lords Proprietors, August 31, 1686.⁴

In the summer of 1686 the Spaniards made a landing on the Edisto, raided the plantations and sacked the houses of Governor Morton and Secretary Grimball (those officers being in Charles Town) and killed the Governor's brother-in-law, Edward Bowell.⁵

During the first administration of Governor Morton, Benjamin Blake (brother of the famous English admiral, Gen.

¹ *Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society*, Vol. I., p. 106.

² *Ibid.*, p. 111.

³ McCrady's *History of South Carolina under the Proprietary Government*, p. 210; *Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society*, Vol. I., p. 114.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 117.

⁵ Rivers's *Sketch of the History of South Carolina*, p. 443.

Robert Blake), whose daughter Governor Morton is said to have married, settled in South Carolina.⁶ Governor Morton died between the spring of 1686, when we find records of him as Governor and the date of the recording of his will, May 25, 1688.⁷

* " 'Twas about this time, that the Persecution rais'd by the Popish Faction, and their adherents, in England, against the Protestant Dissenters, was at the height; and no Part of this Kingdom suffer'd more by it than Somersetshire. The Author of this History liv'd at that time with Mr. Blake, brother to the famous General of that name, being educated by his Son-in-law, who taught School in Bridgewater; and remembers, tho' then very young, the reasons old Mr. Blake us'd to give for leaving England: One of which was, That the miseries they endur'd, meaning the Dissenters then, were nothing to what he foresaw would attend the Reign of a Popish successor; wherefore he resolv'd to remove to *Carolina*: And he had so great an Interest among Persons of his principles, I mean Dissenters, that many honest substantial Persons engaged to go over with him."—J. Oldmixon's *History of Carolina* (See Carroll's *Historical Collections of South Carolina*, Vol. II., p. 407).

Governor John Archdale, in his *Description of that Fertile and Pleasant Province of Carolina* (London, 1707), speaking of Governor West's administration, says he "left Matters a little better settled to Governour Jos. Morton, in whose time General Blake's Brother, with many Dissenters came to *Carolina*". (See Carroll's *Historical Collections of South Carolina*, Vol. II., p. 101.)

Oldmixon, in his *History of Carolina* (London, 1708), speaking of Benjamin Blake and Governor Morton, says (See Carroll's *Historical Collections of South Carolina*, Vol. II., p. 409): "The Governour, as we are told, marry'd Mrs. Elizabeth Blake his daughter." But the public records in Charleston abundantly prove that Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Blake, married William Dry, who dying, she next married Richard Weekley (See *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, Vol. I., pp. 154-155), and Governor Morton's will shows that his wife's name was Elinor. Edward Randolph, Collector of Customs, writing in 1701 (See *Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society*, Vol. I., p. 215) calls Landgrave Morton Governor Blake's brother-in-law.

⁷ Will of Joseph Morton, of Carolina, Landgrave, made April 14, 1685, and proved November 20, 1688, mentions sons, Joseph and John (to whom he gave lands in Berrow, Somersetshire); daughter Deborah Blake; sister, Rebecca Bowell, brother-in-law, Edward Bowell, and wife, Elinor. Recorded in Carolina, May 25, 1688. Administration granted,

Issue:

1. i. Joseph Morton.
2. ii. John Morton.
3. iii. Deborah Blake.⁸
4. iv. Florence Morton.

I.

LANDGRAVE JOSEPH MORTON [Landgrave Joseph¹], was a Lord Proprietor's deputy and member of the Grand Council of South Carolina as early as November, 1685⁹, and became Landgrave upon the death of his father; was appointed Judge of the Court of Admiralty of South Carolina in 1697¹⁰; being senior Landgrave, he was elected Governor by the Council upon the death of Governor Blake in 1700, but Council immediately rescinded that action and elected James Moore Governor because some members contended that Morton was disqualified by his holding the office of Judge of the Admiralty under the King¹¹; was one of the commissioners appointed under the Act passed November

March 19, 1705, to Mrs. Anne Wills, wife of Thomas Wills, formerly Mrs. Anne Morton, widow and administrator with the will annexed of John Morton, son of said Joseph. (See *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, Vol. IV, p. 292.)

⁸ Whether her full name was Deborah Blake Morton, or whether it was Deborah Morton and she married a Blake cannot be determined from the wills of Governor Morton and his son, John, both of which are here recited.

⁹ McCrady's *History of South Carolina under the Proprietary Government*, p. 210.

¹⁰ An order was given to Sir Charles Hedges, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of England, May 28, 1697, to prepare letter patents empowering the governors of North and South Carolina for the time being to appoint admiralty officers when vacancies should occur. On February 17, 1697-98, William Bridgeman, Secretary of the Admiralty, in a letter to Mr. Popple, furnished a list of the Admiralty officers of the Carolinas. Joseph Morton is thereon named as the Judge, so that his appointment must have been made between those dates.

¹¹ Oldmixon's *History of Carolina* (Carroll's *Historical Collections of South Carolina*, Vol. II., pp. 417-418).

16, 1700, "for securing the Provincial Library at Charlestown in Carolina"¹²; was a leader of the Dissenters party in the struggle over the election of 1702¹³, and that over the Church Act, being denied in the Council the right to enter a protest against the latter¹⁴; was one of the commissioners appointed under the Act passed April 8, 1710, "for the Founding and Erecting of a Free School, for the use of the Inhabitants of South Carolina"¹⁵; married Sarah Wilkinson¹⁶; died prior to September 12, 1721.¹⁷ His widow m., August 3, 1723. Hon. Arthur Middleton (1681-1737)¹⁸, and died September 24, 1765.¹⁹

¹² *The Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, Vol. II, p. 374.

¹³ McCrady's *History of South Carolina under the Proprietary Government*, p. 391.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* p. 409.

¹⁵ *The Statutes at Large of South Carolina*, Vol. II., pp. 342-346.

¹⁶ See *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, Vol. I., p. 232.

¹⁷ Will of Joseph Morton, "of the Province of Carolina Landgrave", made October 12, 1713, and proved before Governor Nicholson, September 12, 1721, gave niece, Florence Beamor, daughter of his sister, £100. currency; gave wife, Sarah Morton, one half of his entire estate, real and personal, not otherwise bequeathed; gave son, Joseph Morton, the other half thereof and directed that he be given "the best education in the country"; appointed wife sole executrix. Mrs. Sarah Morton qualified as executrix, April 2, 1722. (Probate Court records, Charleston County, Book 1671-1727, pp. 153-154.)

Josiah Granville Leach, LL. B., in his *Memoranda Relating to the Ancestry and Family of Hon. Levi Parsons Morton* (Cambridge, 1894) has made no distinction between the elder Landgrave Morton and the younger. Gen. McCrady has not done so either in his *History of South Carolina under the Proprietary Government*.

¹⁸ Register of St. Andrew's Parish.

¹⁹ Will of Mrs. Sarah Middleton, of St. James's Parish, Goose Creek, widow, made June 8, 1765, and proved before Hon. Wm. Bull, Lieut. Gov., Oct. 1, 1765, gave Christopher Wilkinson son of her "Cousin" Francis Wilkinson, deceased, a plantation on Wadmalaw Island "Commonly Called Bear-Bluff Ladinwah and Morton Town"; gave Edward Wilkinson, son of said "Cousin Francis", a plantation or island opposite to Willtown and the lots in Willtown which she had bought of her "Cousin" Joseph Wilkinson and Robert Yonge, deceased, and the buildings thereon and a tract of land in the upper part of Beech Hill, St.

Issue:

5. I. Joseph Morton. (Mentioned in his father's will.)
6. II. John Morton. (Mentioned in his mother's will.)

Paul's Parish; gave Morton Wilkinson, son of said "Cousin Francis" two plantations called Tooboodoo and Jupiter's in St Paul's, providing that if said Morton Wilkinson should die without male issue that the said plantations should go to her grandson, John Middleton, son of her "son-in-law" (step-son), William Middleton and then in case of his death to his two brothers, Thomas and Henry Middleton; gave her three step-sons, William, Henry and Thomas Middleton all the personal estate that had been left her by her late husband, Hon. Arthur Middleton; gave said William £7000. currency and to Sarah, his wife, £3500. currency, and her best diamond ring and large silver monteth; gave said William in trust for his son, William, her share in the "Capital Stock and Funds of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England as it remained at the time of the decease of Mr: John Nicholson of London Merchant", her attorney, and £1000. sterling that had been taken out of said bank and was then in the hands of said William; gave Thomas, Henry and John, sons of said William, £1000. sterling each; gave step-son, Henry Middleton £6000. currency, a silver tea kettle and the lamp, waiter and stand belonging thereto; gave Arthur Middleton, son of said Henry, £2000. currency; gave Thomas, Henrietta, Hester, Sarah, Mary and Susannah, son and daughters of said Henry, £2000. currency each; gave step-son, Thomas Middleton, £6000. currency; gave William, son of said Thomas, £2000. currency; gave Sarah and Mary, daughters of said Thomas, a like sum each; gave "Cousins John Waring and Elizabeth Smith, son and daughter of Richard Waring Esqr: deceased, and unto Benjamin Waring son of Benjamin Waring deceased and grandson of said Richard Waring", £500. currency each; gave Thomas Waring, son of "Cousin Thomas Waring deceased", £2000. currency; gave step-son, Henry Middleton, £6000. currency in trust for Morton, Mary and Sarah Waring, children of said "Cousin Thomas Waring deceased", directing that it be put out at interest which should be applied "toward the support maintenance and Education of said Morton, Mary and Sarah" and that Morton should receive one third of the principal upon reaching twenty one and Mary and Sarah should each receive a third at eighteen or marriage; gave said Morton Waring a negro woman, bought at said Thomas Waring's estate sale, and her children; gave Elizabeth, wife of Christopher Wilkinson, £1000. currency; gave Sarah Sanders, wife of James Sanders, of St. George's Parish, Dorchester, £1000. currency; gave Thomas and Ann Slann £1000. currency each; gave Peter, Joseph and Andrew, sons of

2.

JOHN MORTON [Landgrave Joseph¹], a merchant of London, *m.* Ann —; *d.* between August 27, 1694, and April 28, 1699.²⁰ His widow subsequently married Thomas Wills.²¹

"Cousin Andrew Slann deceased", £1000. currency each, to be placed at interest for their maintenance and education until of age; gave friend, John Moultrie, Jr., £500. currency and his daughter, Sarah, a like sum; gave God-son, John Drayton, son of Thomas Drayton, deceased, \$200. currency; gave God-son, Joseph Brailsford, and God-daughter, Sarah Brailsford, and John Brailsford, children of Joseph Brailsford, deceased, £1000. each when of age; gave Morton Brailsford, son of Morton Brailsford, deceased, £1000. currency when of age, the interest thereon to be applied to his maintenance and education; gave Samuel Brailsford, merchant, £500. currency, and to his son, William Brailsford, her God-son, £200. currency; gave Rev. James Harrison, minister of St. James's, Goose Creek, £100. currency and to his wife and their daughter, Carolina, £50. currency each to buy mourning rings; gave Joseph Wilkinson and Ann Peters, son and daughter of "said Cousin Francis Wilkinson, deceased", £200. currency each; gave Mrs. Ann Slann, widow of "said Cousin Andrew Slann deceased" £500. currency; gave Sarah Dart, widow of Ferdinando Dart, deceased, £200. currency to buy mourning; gave said Morton Wilkinson her gold watch and chain which had belonged to her "son John Morton, Esqr. deceased"; gave said Christopher, Edward and Morton Wilkinson all of her books, household furniture and table and sheeting linen and silver plate, rings and other jewels not otherwise given, to be equally divided between them, and also all negroes and other slaves, horses, cattle and other stock not otherwise given, to be equally divided between them; gave remainder of estate to Mrs. Sarah Middleton, Christopher, Edward and Morton, children of "said Cousin Francis Wilkinson deceased", and John Middleton, son of her step-son, William Middleton, to be divided equally between them; appointed step-sons, William and Henry Middleton, executors. Witnesses: Benjamin Coachman, Lewis Mottet and Benjamin Villepontoux. (Probate Court Records, Charleston County, Book 1760-67, pp. 565-571.)

²⁰ Will of John Morton, of London, merchant, made August 27, 1694, and proved April 28, 1699, gave wife, Ann, £20; daughter, Ann, £100; friend Robert Cuthbert, of London, goldsmith, £10; sister, Deborah Blake, two negroes; aunt, Rebecca Bowell, two negroes and his plantation in Carolina for life, at her death to go to his brother, Joseph Morton; appointed friend Robert Cuthbert, Jr., of London, goldsmith, executor, and trustee and guardian of daughter, Ann. (See Vol. IV. of this magazine, p. 292.)

²¹ On March 19, 1705, administration was granted on the estate of

Issue:

7. I. Ann Morton.

FLORENCE MORTON [Landgrave Joseph¹], *m.*, August 5, 1701, John Beamor; *d.* August 28, 1707. John Beamor *d.* June 24, 1739.²²

Issue:

8. I. Florence Beamor, *b.* Sept. 13, 1702; *m.*, July 24, 1721, Richard Waring; *d.* Dec. 12, 1744. (Issue.)²³

Joseph Morton, Landgrave, of Carolina, to Ann Wills, formerly Morton, relict and administratrix with the will annexed of John Morton. (Ibid.)

²² The following is from a copy of a record in an old Bible accidentally discovered in the North. Unfortunately we have not the name of the copyist or the place where he or she found the Bible. On the original copy it is stated that the then owner of the Bible was Mr. Andrew Stuart, who said that he had obtained it from Mr. Christopher Minor, who had married into his family, and at whose hotel it had been accidentally left by some travellers whose names Mr. Stuart did not know:

John Beamor
His Book.

Was married August 5th. day 1701 to Miss Florance Morton.

My daughter Florance was born September the 13th. 1702 at 11 o'clock in the morning.

My son Joseph was born 12th:: March 1703/4 at 10 o'clock in the morning.

My son Joseph departed this life July 28th:: 1704.

My wife departed this Life August 28th:: 1707.

My second wife and I was married 7th:: December 1710.

My Brother Tatnell departed this Life Feb [Rest gone.]

My Mother departed this Life May [Rest gone.]

My Brother Jacob Beamor departed this Life 16th January 1712.

My wife departed this Life 24th:: Sept. 1716.

Was married to Mrs. Judith Steward [Appears to be.]

See also the will of Landgrave Joseph Morton, note 17.

²³ The record in the Bible just referred to continues:

Richard Waring's Book given by my father Beamor 1st:: day of January 1722/3

9. II. Joseph Beamor, *b.* March 12, 1704; *d.* July 28, 1704.

6.

JOHN MORTON [Landgrave Joseph², Landgrave Joseph¹], was evidently born after his father made his will, October 12, 1713; *m.*, July 31, 1747,²⁴ Dorothy Dry; *d.* prior to

My Mother Elizabeth Waring departed this Life Oct. — 1719.

Was married to Miss Florence Beamor 24th:: July 1721.

My Son Richard Waring was born Friday 30th. March 1722 and was baptised by Mr Mery.

My daughter Florence Morton was born Satterday Morning 2nd:: May 1724 and was baptised by Mr Ludlam.

My Son Joseph was born Sunday 6th:: March 1726. and was baptised by Mr Vernod.

My son John was born Tuesday 2nd. April 1728. and was baptised by Mr Vernod—and departed this life 25th:: January 1729.

My Brother Joseph departed this life 23rd January 1729.

My daughter Sarah was born Monday Nov — was baptised by Mr Vernod

My daughter Elizabeth was born on Sunday night the 3rd:: December 1732. and was baptised by Mr. Vernod.

My Son John was born Satterday 11th:: January 1734, 8 o'clock at night and was baptised by Mr Vernod.

My daughter Mary was born Friday Morning the 1st:: day of July 1737 and was baptised by Mr. Melichamp.

My Father Beamor—departed this life 24th:: June 1739.

My Brother Thomas departed this life 1st. Feby. 1740.

My Brother Benja:: Waring departed this Life 26th:: July 1739. aged 49 years.

My daughter Florance Morton departed this life September 10th. 1743.

My dear Wife departed this Life, Wednesday the 12th:: day December 1744.

My Brother Josiah Departed this Life 30th:: January 1744.

My daughter Sarah Elliott departed this Life in November 21st. 1740.

—John Waring his Bible—

My dear Father departed this life Satterday Morning 10th:: March 1753.—aged 57 years—

The record continues with the descendants of John Waring.

* “Last Thursday the Hon. *William Middleton*, Esq; was married to Miss *Sarah Wilkinson*. As was also, *John Moreton* Esq; to Miss *Dorothy Dry*.”—*The Soth. Carolina Gazette*, Monday, August 3, 1747.

April, 1753, when his widow *m.* Dr. John Moultrie, Jr.²⁵
No issue.

²⁵ "On Saturday last Doct. JOHN MOULTRIE, jun. was married to Mrs. *Mary Morton*, a very agreeable young Widow, with a large Fortune, which is not reckoned her most considerable accomplishment."—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, April 30, 1753.

"Our Readers are desired to correct a Mistake in that Paragraph of our last, which mentions Mr. MOULTRIE'S Marriage, the Lady's Name being there called MARY, when it should have been DOROTHY."—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, May 7, 1753.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.—On October 25, 1786, Daniel Smith, clerk to the Commissioners for the Speedy Settlement of the Public Accounts, began publishing in *The State Gazette of South-Carolina* a “schedule of such accounts as cannot be passed by them for want of proper vouchers.” The schedule was published in order to enable the claimants to present the proper vouchers before the next meeting of the General Assembly. The following part of this schedule furnishes us with a few of the names of Maham’s regiment:

“The following names, being part of Col. Hezekiah Maham’s Cavalry, wanting vouchers.

	A	
Abrahams William		
	B	
Black John		Bryan Anglis
Ditto Ditto		Beatty John
Brademan Thomas Est.		Bates John Estate
	C	
Campbell Isham		Cooper Thomas
	D	
Daniel James		Davis Jeremiah
Doharty Peter Estate		Dean Thomas
	E	
Elkins William		
	G	
Glaze John		
	H	
Hutson Joshua		Haney Francis
Henry Benager		Harris Jeremiah
	L	
Lockhart Charles		Larimore Thomas
	M	
Mourning John		M’Leod Andrew
	N	
Neilson Kaleb		

	P
Philips Thomas	Perkins John Estate
Page George	
	R
Reiley Thomas	Richardson Francis
Reiley George	
	S
Stevens Washington J.	Shampain Francis
Scott John	Smith Zoboland
Short William	Smith Henry
Spikes John	Smith Solomon
Shirley William Estate	Smith Elias
Skipper Gilbert	
	V
Vanvelzey Edward	
	W
Wittenton Edward	Webb Moses
Wofford William	Wheeler Ambrose Est.
Williams Joseph	"Watson Jacob Estate"
Wilcocks Joseph Est.	

"The Military Spirit is as prevalent here as ever; there are in Town no fewer than twelve Companies that have Uniforms, viz. Artillery, Grenadiers, Light Infantry, Townsend's Volunteer's, Cadets, Forresters, True Blues, Greens, Volunteers, Rangers, Fusileers and Musketeers; besides which, there are three or four more in Contemplation. We hear that there are also Uniformed Companies in several Parts of the Country."—*The South-Carolina and American General Gazette*, Friday, September 1, 1775.

A MAN EATING SHARK IN CHARLES TOWN HARBOR IN 1775.—"This Afternoon, as two Negro Boys were bathing in the Dock between Prioleau's and Burn's Wharf, a Shark was observed to go towards them; the Alarm being given, they both made for the Shore; one of them got to Burn's Wharf, and was taken out; but just as the other had reached Prioleau's Wharf, and was attempting to get out of the Water, the Shark made a Stroke at him, and took off the greatest Part of his right Thigh. The poor Boy was immediately taken up, but notwithstanding all the Assistance that could be afforded to him, he expired in a few hours."—*The South-*

Carolina and American General Gazette, Friday, September 22, 1775.

MARRIAGE NOTICES OF 1786 AND 1788.—Since the publication of the volume of *Marriage Notices in The South-Carolina Gazette and Its Successors* (Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., 1902), which was compiled by the editor of this magazine from the files in the library of the Charleston Library Society, the Library has come into possession of most of those issues of *The State Gazette of South-Carolina* for 1786 which were missing after October 19th. and an imperfect file for the year 1788. The following marriage notices appear in those files :

MARRIED.] Last Saturday evening, Mr. William Lancaster, Printer, to Miss Jane Morris, both of this city. (Monday, October 23, 1786.)

On Sunday evening the 5th of November instant, was married, Mr. MITCHEL FLORENCE to Mrs. ELIZABETH CHINEY, both of this city. (Thursday, November 9, 1786.)

Married on Thursday evening last, in this city, Mr. James Carr, to Mrs. Mary Yeadon, widow of Mr. Richard Yeadon, deceased. (Monday, January 14, 1788.)

MARRIED.] Last Saturday evening, capt. John Baas, to Mrs. Smith, widow of Dr. Smith, formerly of Holland.—At Goose-Creek, on the 21st inst. Mr. John Dupont, to Miss Jane Watson Cox, of this city. (Thursday, January 31, 1788.)

Married on Thursday evening last, Mr. William Cain, merchant of this city to Miss Wigfall, daughter of John Wigfall, Esq; of St. Thomas's parish.—Capt. John Trott, to Miss Mary Fendid, of this city. (Thursday, February 7, 1788.)

Married on the 27th ult. Nathaniel Heyward, Esq; to Miss Harriet Manigault, daughter of the late hon. Peter Manigault, Esq; deceased. Mr. Thomas Bacot, merchant, to Miss Jane DeSaussure, daughter of Mr. — DeSaussure, deceased. (Monday, March 10, 1788.)

MARRIED.] On Sunday Mr. John Booner to Miss Hamilton. (Wednesday, March 12, 1788.)

MARRIED.] On Thursday last, Mr. James Clark, of Edisto Island, to Miss Sarah Grimball, daughter of Mr. Charles Grimball, deceased. (Monday, March 24, 1788.)

MARRIAGES.] On Thursday the 27th inst. at Woodboo, in St. John's parish, John Cordes, Esq; to Miss Catharine Marian Mazyck, daughter of Stephen Mazyck, Esq; deceased.—Last Thursday evening, Mr. John D. Vale, merchant; to Miss Elizabeth Alexander, daughter of Mr.

Alexander Alexander, of this city.—On the same evening, Mr. George Rout, to Miss Catharine Husten. (Monday, March 31, 1788.)

MARRIED.] At Monk's corner, on Thursday last, Mr Cornelius Brown, late from London to Mrs. Greenland of Santee. On Friday evening Captain Gordon, to Miss Polly Ham of this city. (Thursday, April 3, 1788.)

Married the hon. Christopher Hillary, Esq; member of the Executive Council for Glyn county, to Miss Agnes Hightower, of this place. (Savannah letter in the same paper.)

MARRIED.] On Wednesday night, Dr. Samuel Wilson, to Miss Mary Mazyck eldest daughter of the deceased Isaac Mazyck, Esq. (Monday, April 7, 1788.)

Married last Thursday evening Charles Goodwin, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Williamson, daughter of General Andrew Williamson, deceased. (Monday, April 21, 1788.)

MARRIED.] Mr. — Bryan merchant to Mrs. Rudhall, widow of Mr. William Rudhall, deceased. (Thursday, April 24, 1788.)

MARRIED.] On Thursday last, at Stono, Dr. James Hartley, to Miss Eliza Ladson.—On Sunday evening, at Mepkin, in St. John's parish, Berkley county, the Hon. Charles Pinckney, Esq; to the amiable and accomplished Miss Mary Laurens, younger daughter of the Hon. Henry Laurens. (Thursday, May 1, 1788.)

MARRIED.] On Thursday evening, Dr. Wilson, to Miss Nancy Withers, both of Goose-Creek. John Frierson, Esq. of St. Matthew's parish, to Miss Kitty Williams, late of Philadelphia. (Monday May 5, 1788.)

MARRIED. Mr. Philip Meyer to Miss Fittig, both of this city.—At St. John's, Santee, Mr. Robert Burdell, to Miss Elizabeth Flint, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Flint, deceased. (Thursday, May 22, 1788.)

MARRIED.] On Thursday evening last, Mr. Robert Hazlehurst, merchant, to Miss Eliza Hall, eldest daughter of George Abbot Hall, Esq.—Mr. Thomas Bradford, to Miss Catharine George. (Monday, June 2, 1788.)

MARRIED.] In Christ Church parish, last Wednesday evening, Mr. John Sutcliffe to Miss Elizabeth Gowdey, daughter of Mr. William Gowdey. (Monday, June 16, 1788.)

MARRIAGES.] Thomas Winstanley, Esq; to Miss Sarah Legge.—Nathaniel Russell, Esq; to Miss Sarah Hopton, daughter of William Hopton, Esq; deceased. (Monday, June 23, 1788.)

MARRIED.] Mr. Christopher Fitzsimons, of this city, to Miss Catharine Pritchard, daughter of Mr. Paul Pritchard, of Christ-Church parish. (Thursday August 7, 1788.)

Married at Boston, John Bonon Graves, Esq; Consul, of this state, from the United States of Holland, to Miss Sally Atwood, of that town.—In this city, Capain John Shevers Budd, of the late South-Carolina continental artillery, to Miss Abigail Cooke. (Monday, August 18, 1788.)

Married on Thursday evening, Mr. Morton Brailsford, merchant, to Miss Mary Cormack, both of this city. (Monday, October 13, 1788.)

Married at Beaufort, on Thursday the 2d inst. John Heyward, jun. Esq; to Miss Mary Barnwell, daughter of John Barnwell, Esq; deceased. (Thursday, October 16, 1788.)

MARRIED.] On Thursday morning, Capt. John Bond Randall, to Miss Elizabeth Gaillard, daughter of John Gaillard, Esq.—On Thursday evening, Joseph Guerard, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Deveaux, daughter of Jacob Deveaux, Esq. (Monday, October 27, 1788.)

Last Wednesday evening was married, in this city, Jonah Horry, Esq; to the amiable Miss Sarah Burnet, only daughter of the late Doctor Burnet, of Winyah. (Monday, November 10, 1788.)

MARRIED.] On Tuesday the 25th ult. Joseph Manigault, Esq; to Miss Maria Henrietta Middleton, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Arthur Middleton. (Monday, December 1, 1788.)

MARRIED.] On Thursday evening last, Major John Postell, to Miss Harriet You. (Thursday, December 4, 1788.)


MARRIED.] On Thursday last, in St. John's parish, Philip Porcher, junior, Esq; to Miss Catharine Cordes, daughter of Samuel Cordes, Esq. (Thursday, December 11, 1788.)

MARRIAGE NOTICES, 1765-1775 AND 1778-1780.—The editor of this magazine has just published another compilation of marriage notices from South Carolina newspapers of the Provincial and Revolutionary periods. It is entitled: *Marriage Notices in The South-Carolina Gazette; And Country Journal (1765-1775) and in The Charlestown Gazette (1778-1780)*. The introduction to this pamphlet contains historical sketches of these two gazettes, a list of the numbers of the former that are missing from the files of the Charleston Library Society and a list of the few numbers of the latter that are to be found in the same collection. The compilation is edited with explanatory foot-notes and a full index, and contains forty-four pages. Only one-hundred numbered copies were printed.

NECROLOGY.

MCDONALD FURMAN, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at his home, Cornhill plantation, near Privateer, Sumter County, South Carolina, on the evening of Friday, February 19, 1904. He was born on the same plantation, March 1, 1863, and was eldest son of the late Dr. John H. Furman and Susan Miller, his second wife, and was the great-grand-son of Rev. Richard Furman, D. D., the distinguished divine of Charleston. His maternal grand-father was Col. John B. Miller, of Sumter District. The late Farish Furman, of Georgia, was his half brother. His first schooling was obtained at home and in the common schools of the neighborhood. He attended the Greenville Military Institute in the early eighties, and in 1882 entered the South Carolina College, and was sometime one of the editors of the College magazine. At an early age he began to take a devoted interest in historical and ethnological studies, and his work on archaeological, anthropological and ethnological matters in this section has attracted the attention of scientists of note. His special hobby, the "Redbones", was considered by the uninformed as the useless fad of an enthusiast, but to the trained scientists at the Smithsonian and elsewhere it appeared in an altogether different light, and the Government's investigators have on more than one occasion availed themselves of his knowledge and published his observations. But he did not confine himself exclusively to this branch of historical science. He showed a lively interest in general history and particularly in the history of his own State and the historic people thereof. He travelled all over the State and familiarized himself with everything pertaining to the State. He often delivered lectures before schools or societies and tried to enthuse everyone with whom he came in contact

with State love and State pride. He was constantly suggesting the erection of monuments or the celebration of conspicuous anniversaries. Of especial moment in this respect were his suggestions for celebrating in 1891 the centennial anniversary of the meeting of the General Assembly of South Carolina at Columbia, and the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Bancroft. Mr. Furman always showed a kindly spirit of aid and encouragement toward the negroes. Whenever a negro accomplished something of note and it came to Mr. Furman's attention he was certain to report it in the newspapers with a friendly comment. He took an active part in the politics of his county, and was a candidate for the House of Representatives in 1900. He was also a member of the Southern History Association, and made several contributions to its quarterly magazine.



CAPTAIN JOSEPH BLYTH ALLSTON, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died suddenly in Anderson, South Carolina, while on a visit to his daughter, the wife of Rev. Wm. N. Meade, of that city, January 29, 1904. He was the son of Gen. Joseph Allston, at whose plantation, "Waverly", he was born, February 8, 1833. His parents died when he was very young and he was brought up by his uncle, Governor R. F. W. Allston. He was graduated from the South Carolina College in the class of 1851, and gave the general public, in his student days, indications of his aptitude for letters by publishing an admirable sketch of the Hon. George McDuffie. He studied law in Charleston in the office of the Hon. James L. Petigru, and, after admission to the Bar in 1854, resided abroad for several years, quickening his imagination and storing his mind with the art and literature of the Old World.

In March, 1857, he married Miss Mary North, a niece of his friend and preceptor, Mr. Petigru, and thereafter, until

the outbreak of the State's Rights War, practiced law in Charleston. He volunteered at the beginning of the war, and served throughout the great struggle in the 27th. Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, attaining the rank of captain. In February, 1865, shortly before he was captured, and during Col. Gaillard's absence, because of his wounds, Capt. Allston commanded what was left of the 27th. Regiment, Hagood's brigade. He was captured by the Federal forces the last month of the war, and imprisonment in Fort Delaware, and while languishing in prison wrote that most beautiful poem, "Stack Arms!"

After the close of the war, Capt. Allston removed to Georgetown, and thence to Baltimore to practice his profession. Some years ago he retired to his farm, historic "Badwell", the former home of Mr. Petigru, in Abbeville County.

Capt. Allston was one of the truest of South Carolina's poets. His poems have been published in various newspapers and magazines during the past forty or fifty years and have received many favorable criticisms from scholarly men. Besides his poems, Capt. Allston has made many other valuable contributions to our literature. His most elaborate work was the *Life of James L. Petigru*, published in *The Sunday News* in 1899. It had been his earnest desire to amplify that work and publish it in book form. Of his war poems, "Stack Arms" will certainly live. It appears, with another of his poems, "Charge of Hagood's Brigade, Weldon Railroad, August 21, 1864", in several collections of Southern verse, and no American anthology can be complete without it. "Sumter", a beautiful poem, in the difficult Spencerian stanza, which appeared after the war, has many exquisite lines.

Two days after the death of Capt. Allston he was followed by the daughter whom he had gone to visit, Mrs. Meade. Two children survive—Mr. Joseph Blyth Allston, a civil engineer in Alabama, and a daughter.

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THE
SOUTH CAROLINA
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
MAGAZINE



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE
SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
CHARLESTON, S. C.

VOL. V—No. 3.

JULY, 1904.

Entered at the Post-office at Charleston, S. C., as Second-class Matter

Printed for the Society by
THE WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL CO.,
Charleston, S. C.
1904.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

JOSEPH W. BARNWELL,

HENRY A. M. SMITH,

A. S. SALLEY, JR.

EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.

A. S. SALLEY, JR.

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CHARLESTON, S. C.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

VOL. V.

JULY, 1904.

No. 3.

LETTERS FROM HON. HENRY LAURENS TO HIS
SON JOHN, 1773-1776.

[Continued from the April number.]

[28.]

Addressed: Mr. John Laurens

Chancery Lane

To the care of

Willm- Manning

Esquire—

London

Charles Town So Carolina

½ past one oClock 21st. Octob 1775-

My Dear Son—

I refer you to a Letter which I wrote to you the 26th. Ult^o. intended to have been sent by the Portland Capt Wilson—Scaramouch & his Men followed the Ship quite to the Bar & then returned with the Letter which will accompany this³³—when I then wrote the Name of Grimke as a friend I little expected that the same Grimke would

³³ See the April magazine, p. 74.

within a very few days attempt to rob your Father both of his reputation and his Life & *that* without the smallest provocation on your Father's part or truth or justice on his own—surely History cannot produce a parallel circumstance—You will receive with this, Wells's last Gazette & Gazette extraordinary in which you will read Mr. Grimké's ungenerous & groundless attack upon me & my answer, which I sent to the Press within a very short space on Saturday night after the first come out³⁴ let the Papers speak for themselves, but I must explain a little an ambiguity which

³⁴ It appears that when Grimké was about to leave England he was entrusted with letters from different persons in England to various persons in Charles Town; that the day of his arrival in Charles Town (Monday, September 25, 1775) he left the letters at the home of his father (John Paul Grimké) and went next door to Justice Cosslett's; that while there he saw Laurens passing, called to him from the window and had a pleasant chat with him, mentioning during the conversation that he had sent to Mr. Laurens's house some letters which he had brought (See April magazine, p. 75.) for him; that Laurens passed on and stopped at the house of Grimké's father, who, according to Laurens's version, showed him some of the letters his son had brought, said they were addressed to "suspected persons" and asked if he would take them to the Committee; that Laurens replied: "I am not of any Committee that open letters, I am of the Council of Safety, and have never interfered in such matters"; that the elder Grimké then asked to whom he should send them; that Laurens replied: "I really cannot tell you, Sir: I never concern myself in opening letters"; that Grimké then asked if he should send them to Timothy (Secretary of the Council of Safety); that Laurens replied: "I cannot tell but here is one small packet, tied and not sealed, directed to Wells; I suppose it contains newspapers; Wells always sends to me for newspapers, I will take this, and, if it contains newspapers, I may borrow them"; that Laurens then left Grimké, who subsequently gave the letters to Timothy; that the second morning after young Grimké's arrival Laurens received a note from him demanding by what authority he had taken any letters from his (Grimké's) father's house; that while considering what to do about the matter he saw Grimké, stopped him and expressed astonishment at receiving such a note and that Grimké replied that he had had no right to take letters from his house; that Laurens denied taking anything more than a package of papers, which he had immediately sent unopened to the person to whom it was addressed, but declared that Grimké's father had offered

now appears in M^r. Grimké's notable & calculated queries —if he had added one more, was I present & did I know that my Father had delivered you the Letters? the Respondent must have replied, Yes you were in the Room —this fact M^r. Grimke has thought proper to conceal not only from the public but also has denied it in most peremptory terms to some of the parties concerned, without knowing that it is confessed by his Father—to say that I advised the delivery of those Letters to any Man or person except

him the letters and that he had refused to touch them, and that Grimké replied: "you had no right to 'touch' any"; that Laurens showed Grimké's note to a friend and, by his advice, jotted down this conversation on the bottom of the paper upon which Grimké's note was written and sent it to the latter with the request that he amend it if it was wrong in any particular; that Grimké refused to return this paper to Laurens and returned to Laurens a note which he sent requesting its return and accompanied it with an impertinent note which Laurens returned to him without finishing the reading of it; that Grimké twice called to see Laurens but was snubbed each time and wrote a third note which was returned unopened. In the meantime, he had prepared (on Thursday afternoon) a communication which he sent to *The South-Carolina and American General Gazette* and which appeared in the regular issue of Friday, October 13, 1775, in which he charged Laurens with having spread a report that he had betrayed a confidence reposed in him by delivering up certain letters and being accessory to the opening of them and with having advised his (Grimké's) father to send the letters to the Council of Safety and quoted Timothy, in answer to certain queries put by him, as saying that the elder Grimké had told him that Col. Laurens had so advised him. He charged Laurens with duplicity and declared that he had positive proof that Laurens had advised the elder Grimké to send the letters to the Council of Safety. To this Laurens prepared a reply on Saturday night, October 14th. and it was printed in an "Extraordinary" on Monday, October 16th., reciting the facts before given as Laurens's version, adding some severe reflections on Grimké's character, expressing a readiness to meet him on the field of honor, and winding up with a counter declaration that he had "the most positive proof, ready to be attested by a gentleman", that Mr. Grimké, the elder, had acknowledged that he had told Laurens the letters were for "suspected persons" and that it clearly appeared that the scheme had been preconcerted, but that he (Laurens) was not to have been a party thereto. This brought about a duel, as will be seen by this letter.

those to whom they were directed must have been a calculation by those who had without authority or Sanction from any Council or Committee improperly opened them & who were afraid their conduct would be brought to light & be severely reproached—upon this ground only can I form the smallest excuse in behalf of my Young Mad, inveterate antagonist—the Elder Grimke delivered them to M^r Timothy who had no authority to transact any such business—he carried them to M^r. Arthur Middleton a Member of the Secret Committee—who without calling any one of his Colleagues opened the Letters consequently without authority—M^r. Middleton returned the Letters (Sealed or unsealed I cannot tell) to Timothy, he detained them a whole Night & next day sent them to M^r Grim- Grimke S^r—this discovery was made by a Paper Cover which Timothy had put round the Letters & directed in his hand writing to M^r Grimke who incautiously sent the same Cover to your old School fellow Jack Wells who cracked Timothy's Napper—add one or two more & I see the Junto, who vexed with me for not having taken the letters & for my repeated protestations against similar acts contrived to say I had advised the measure, a measure which the whole Council of Safety will do me the Justice to say I had always spoke of with abhorrence—I heard, & overheard, one of the party twice say that Old Grimke ought to be indemnified & saved as he had intended to serve the public—after some deliberation I was pitched upon as a proper medium for effecting the grand purpose—it is not an unnatural conjecture that people would take such means, for hiding themselves, for burying truth among rubbish & for punishing a fellow who had refused to “*serve the people*” by tearing loose all the bands of Society—this to be sure was my crime—the whole affair is mysterious to me, & yet a Man whose Character & Life have been so deeply Interested in this Mystery as mine have been—may be allowed to make probable conjectures.—now lay all this together with what I have written & shall write

before the dawn of Day to Your Uncle M^r Manning & your Sister in one view & you will attain to a pretty clear knowledge of this affair, I wish I could have buried it in oblivion but that being impossible, the next best thing was to let my friends know the whole—I am sorry to say that M^r Grimke's behaviour in the Field gave me a worse opinion than I had before entertained of him, his whole conduct was unGentlemanlike & unmanly—he has dishonoured & disgraced himself—nor did my little friend Gervais³⁵ forbear to tell both him & his Companion, “You do not behave like Gentlemen.” to which I was surprized no resentment was shewn—

I have upon the conclusion of this extraordinary Narrative not only to entreat but to Command you (tis but the 21st. of October³⁶) not to make your self a judge of this affair in any Company either now or hereafter nor to shew any resentment at any future time—all is well that ends well—but if you see any improper Publications you may with truth and modesty do me justice by a Public information—I would not have said so much I mean have laid such peremptory orders if you had not been my Son, that relation without a proper warning might have misled you to drop such expressions as in your Character of a Gentleman you would have condemned.

the Young Man is sufficiently punished at present by the universal censure of the people—Your Connoisseurs say he undoubtedly ought first to have called upon Captⁿ Innis which he has not done to this hour³⁷—Gervais told M^r. Izard that he really thought M^r Grimke should have Paid his Bond to M^r Laurens for Money lent him before he fought him—

³⁵ John Lewis Gervais.

³⁶ Referring to the fact that John would not be of age until October 28th.

³⁷ In his reply, published in the “Extraordinary” of October 16th., Laurens plainly charges that some one nearer Grimké's age had invited him to fight and that he had not accepted the invitation. That is probably what this refers to.

I am persuaded in my own mind that he took the Field under cover of my maxim which he well knew—I am sure he has heard me say more than once that I had bravery enough to stand & be shot at, but was too great a Coward to kill any Man unless compelled by necessity—my conduct towards him confirmed the sincerity of my declarations

I certainly had a very fair opportunity for killing him & a good chance of being justified in the Eye of the Law—but I never felt anger against him except when he basely stole about four or six feet of ground from the spot which he had taken when he called to me to fire—this had nearly made me angry, it exceedingly raised my contempt.—one thing of consequence must be added & then I will close this disagreeable subject, he asked M^r. Gervais what business he had there? the little Man the Gentleman warmly replied, what business has M^r. Izard here? what did you mean to Murder M^r. Laurens?—Yes possibly he did for he had provided a brace of spare Horses.—My Dear Son, You know my opinion you know my abhorrence of Duels, I can say no more than this, to dissuade you from such folly such madness as your Father, by the combined powers of Envy & malice, in those who cannot be happy while he is so, has been driven into.³⁸

for a state of our public affairs I refer you to my Letter to your Uncle & to the Gazettes—

Let me conclude by repeating my requests that you will remain in the close pursuit of your Studies & a Guardian to your Brothers & Sisters—give my Love to them all—I commend them & you my Dearest Son to God's protection—

Henry Laurens

M^r John Laurens—

Endorsed: 21st Octob.

1775.

³⁸ But John Laurens soon forgot or did not heed this little lecture. He fought a duel with Gen. Charles Lee a few years later, which not only brought him praise from his adversary but lionized him in the eyes of the American people.

[29.]

Charles Town So Carolina 26th. Nov^r 1775.

My Dear Son—

By LeDespenser Packet I wrote to you under dates of the 21st. & 23^d. Ult^o- upon a particular subject which I know, if my Letters go safe, will have raised in your breast astonishment, indignation & joy—all since, has been quiet with me, & apparently much better than if the circumstance had not happened—here let it be forgotten.—

I could fill sheets of paper by giving you a narrative of our proceedings from the Meeting of the Congress the 1st. Inst. but I think it better on every account to be brief & have you to gather particulars from common report, from the Report by our Enemies or from any report—tell tale time shall inform you of truth, I wish it may reveal to you every thing that can be said to our honour & advantage.—

Accounts from our back Country are very unfavorable today, better I hope will be produced to morrow—We have just received orders from the Continental Congress to defend this Capital to the last extremity—we had anticipated the command so far as our resolutions would extend—but the Congress with their Order should have sent us means—I will say no more, but that we seem, some of us, determined to do all that weakness can do—I think we once had it in our power to have been strong by hiding our weakness—God's will be done.—

I am in good health, sitting in a House striped of its furniture & in danger of being knocked down in a very few days by Cannon Ball, yet firm & undismayed—My Countrymen have not in every case been guided by wisdom, because they sometimes abandon her—but still I hold their cause to be good & will not shrink nor abandon them—I hope all in

due time will be well—he not anxious on my Account but attend closely to those whom I love more than I love my self——

When the Ship is on the point of foundering, it is of very little moment to a passenger to know that his Birds are all alive & his Trunk well secured—however I must say a few words to my Dear Brother your Dear Uncle—his domestics are well but I believe some of them are not free from faults Ishmael is at the bottom, I know not what to do with them nor with my own—I am in treaty for & hope to get to morrow a Bill of Exetra for £500-- for him altho I must borrow to pay for the Amount—I have exhausted my Stock & now *no body* pays either on his or my Account—not even Rents.—I have just sent M^{rs}. Rattray³⁹ & Miss Cumming to M^r. Harleston's in St John's⁴⁰—M^{rs}. Petrie Edmund & Miss⁴¹ are gone as far as Amelia Township—M^{rs}. Manigault with vast reluctance I believe will at last be persuaded to go to Silk Hope⁴²—but she says she shall never return—from these few hints your Uncle & all of you will

³⁹ Mrs. Helen Govan Rattray of Charles Town, widow of John Rattray, Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty of South Carolina, 1760-1761. In her will, made July 22, 1771, and to which she added a codicil September 16, 1775, she mentions her honoured mother, residing in Scotland; her sister Janet Cumming, of Charles Town, widow; her niece Elizabeth Cumming; her nephew John Grindlay, only son of her sister, Christian Grindlay, residing in Scotland; her brother Andrew Govan, of South Carolina [Orangeburgh District], planter; her sister, Ann Semple, residing in Scotland; and the children of her deceased sister Mary Gibzean; and appointed her sister, Janet, James Laurens and Robert Philp, of Charles Town, executors. February 4, 1782, Thomas Skottowe appointed Alexander Inglis administrator, with the will annexed, of her estate. (Probate Court Records, Charleston County, Book 1774-78, p. 367.)

⁴⁰ St. John's Parish, Berkeley County.

⁴¹ James Laurens and Alexander Petrie married sisters. Edmund Petrie was probably a son of the latter, and "Miss" was doubtless another member of the family.

⁴² A plantation seat on Cooper River established by Sir Nathaniel Johnson about 1702, and named in honor of the efforts then making to promote the cultivation of silk in South Carolina.

learn the unhappy situation of your old friends—for my part I stand like one upon whom sentence of Death is passed, waiting to know the Day for Execution—but the Clock strikes six (before Day light) the Messenger who is to carry this to Georgia is to go off precisely at seven & I have a Mile to send it—

God bless & protect you my Dear Brother & Sister My Dear Sons & Daughters—in him I trust in Life & in Death—Amen.—Henry Laurens.

I said above that I was in good health but I should have excepted slight visits of the Gout & much lameness from the old stroke in the left Leg—but these are *now* very trifles—Salute all every one of my friends as if specially named—

Mr John Laurens—

before I quite close let me tell you we are ordered to seize every King's Officer in the place & probably that order will be obeyed this very Morning—Sunday 26th. Novem 1775—

Endorsed: Nov. 1775.

[30.]

Charles Town So Carolina 8th. January 1776.

My Dear Son—

The inclosed Paper contains a duplicate of my last Letter, written in melancholy moments & which I fear are not near expiring—be assured however my Dear Son, I will do all that is proper to shake off excess of grief—thank God, in the midst of irresistible moaning & weeping I feel also an irresistible inclination to transmit to Heaven sentiments of gratitude & thankfulness for blessings past & present—the stroke indeed lies heavy & affects me more than doubly,—that precious Limb torn from my Soul—the aggravated sense of this total seperation from all my

Children, from all my family, the absence of every one who could alleviate by participation leaves the burthen upon my mind barely supportable—but it is mine it is the Will of God to lay it upon me & I will bear it with all possible patience—but if it be possible indulge me my Dear in those things which I have requested.—& I will no more imbitter your moments by my complaints—let every Young Man take heed & let us all every day pray— “so teach us to number our days that we may apply our Hearts unto Wisdom” —ten thousand thousand ways there are in which Men employ their time & to which they apply their Hearts, but in the event it will be found that none are equal to the ways of Wisdom. “for Wisdom is a defence & Money is a defence, but the excellency of knowledge is that Wisdom giveth Life to them that have it”—we too often however find verified in our selves the humble acknowledgement by the same Author—“I said I will be wise but it was far from me”—let us not be discouraged but earnestly strive & we shall obtain—read & often think of every part of that Letter which you wrote to your Father the 4th. October last⁴³—the

^a That letter cannot be found in the “Laurens Collection” of the South Carolina Historical Society, but the following imperfect copy of it was printed in *The Collector* (New York) for February, 1903:

How is a Man to dispose himself with respect to the transitory blessings of this life—is he, because they are continually liable to be snatched from him, to take no Attachment for any thing and refuse them altogether because they are not more permanent? Or ought he not more reasonably to enjoy what bounteous heaven deals out as his portion of happiness, with thankfulness while it continues intire to him; and if it be diminished by any of those accidents to which frail humanity and earthly things are all exposed, to forbear Repining, acknowledge with gratitude the great possession, and turn for Comfort to what remains—Certainly, when a great attachment has been formed for a particular object, the loss of that will occasion a proportionable Regret—but this is only the Weakness of Humanity, and to overcome it is the Triumph of Reason—Her first Argument is those Events in Life which no foresight can prevent, no effort remedy—it is our duty as well as interest to submit to patiently—Thus when a parent loses a beloved Child by some sudden unexpected accident let him not feed

Contents are valuable & may be as profitably applied in the days of tranquillity as in those of affliction & distress. I have been casting my Eye over your Dear Letter of the 4th. Septem by Doctor Air—as my Dear Jemmy is so tenderly mentioned in it, tears must attend the perusal, but I went not to seek for them—I need not—I remembered you had said somewhat in it concerning a new course of Study. I “can see so far into futurity” my darling Son as to assure you the Study of “the new Folio volume of Law which you had just encountered will be of much service to you” at the same time you need not fear, & I highly approve, of your intended study of Legislation at large & Modern History—

his grief by reflecting upon those many plans, which his fond mind had formed for the advancement of his child—and those promised joys which are now blasted—it is an immutable Decree; no caution on the part of friends can prevent death, no tears can recall from it—everything therefore that deviates from resignation, is contrary to the dictates of reason and religion—The trial is brought home to us, it is come upon you my dear friend and father. That sweet youngest son, of whom we all with reason had such expectations, is taken from a land of uncertainty and trouble to be placed in a higher order of beings—where he has attained that perfection of existence and happiness which his nature was capable of—this comfort religion gives us. The accident by which he was snatched from us is shocking, but not uncommon, it is one of those which are hourly imminent, and from which human caution is unable to warrant us,—The morning on which it happened I had been to Brompton and Greenwich Schools. and upon a comparison preferring the latter—had agreed with the Master to place my little James under his protection—was returning with that pleasure which results from a business of importance happily settled, to acquaint Mr. Manning with my resolution and write to you from the Carolina Coffee House, where there was a passenger of the Georgia Ship—at the entrance of St. Mary’s Ave. I was prevented by a messenger who could just explain to me, that some dreadful accident had happened to my youngest brother. Distracted with conjectures, I hastened to my lodgings—where I was informed that the child, in an attempt to jump from the window of the lower room across the area to a footing within the iron rails, an enterprise by no means so perilous as many to which his active spirit frequently led him—had fall’n and fractured his skull.—that all the assistance of Doctors and kind friends had been immediately administered. As soon as I had recovered my-

I mean as you do; study which will carry you deeper than the surface—depend upon it a thorough knowledge of that system of Laws which I hope you are acquiring will “not prove useless to you”—things cannot long hold as they are, all will come right again—& must in less than two Year; I hope in less than half a Year—be not ambitious of being half a Soldier half a Lawyer & good for nothing.—aim at Character, which you could not expect in any high style if you were to commence Soldier tomorrow, besides if you were to know what you would know in seven days time were you on the spot, you would say with a sigh, “I have left Chancery lane to no good purpose.” but no more of this subject; ’tis your Interest, ’tis your duty to your self, your

self a little, I went to him and with a tender careful nurse provided by Mr. Manning, was constantly with him that day and night—all which time he passed between sleep and delirium, with very short intervals of understanding—barely enough to allow him to answer a single question, or ask for drink. Nothing was omitted that either the skill of the faculty or the kindness of friends could dictate—but the stroke was too much for nature to bear—Now my dearest friend and father, let reason keep her seat—let its arguments, strengthened and enligned by those of religion, prevent excessive grief—some tears must fall—Humanity claims that indulgence to its weakness—but let them be quickly wip’d away—Oh! that I could be with my dear Father—but let my entreaties in the name of myself and your other children, prevail at this distance—we conjure you not to abandon yourself to mourning, as if all your hopes were buried here. Reason calls you from useless moans over what is lost—and points for comfort to the blessings which still remain—refuse not to enjoy them. She commands you not to lose a time in vainly bewailing the dead, which would be better spent in the service of the living—a family looks up to you, a country places confidence in you—Religion assures you that your son is removed to a glorious state of immortality and forbids you to grieve at his happiness, and the unchangeable will of God. I would say more but I have a confidence in my dear friend and father that he will shew that fortitude for which he has ever been admired—and I pray that Gracious God who has ever been his support in affliction to comfort him at the present moment. Till I have heard that my dear father has listen’d to the voice of consolation, I shall be miserable—To God I commend him for Protection and I remain,

His most dutiful and affectionate,

JOHN LAURENS.

Duty to your Country, to proceed with manly Resolution to the end of the Course which you have entered upon—could I think otherwise I would express my sentiments with eagerness & at any expence draw to me the happiness of your Company—you are the Staff which I most stand in need of—but I will totter & recover again & undergo all inconveniences in preference to any act which may prove a Bar to the Honour & honest Fame of my good Boy. I by no means disapprove of your design to gain some knowledge in the Science of War—unfortunately it is necessary for us poor Mortals to know how to keep one another at a proper distance, this is a lamentable truth—& as you are versed in Mathematics you may very profitably devote some Hours to the Study of Gunnery & Fortification, filling up your time now by application to useful Studies will be attended by double advantage & you may make a virtue of necessity—You will be storing your mind with useful knowledge & shunning occasions for expence of Money; & here I must assure you that it will be your wisdom & be accounted a great virtue in you to live two Years upon the Sum which you have heretofore been accustomed to spend in one—it is indeed necessary that you should “be armed at all points.”—I submit these hints of advice to your consideration—I have no doubt of your approbation, nothing is required but your own Resolution, nor will I doubt of that; consult M^r. Manning & Your Uncle, I am sure they will both second my Counsel & help your endeavours.—When you came of age you became proprietor of no despicable Landed Estate but while this Cloud of Civil War continues over our heads, the Income from that Estate will be nothing, in short you have nothing to depend upon for present subsistence but a reasonable quota of the pittance in M^r. Manning’s hands, & you should account as sharers in that pittance, besides yourself, an Uncle & Aunt, a Brother & two Sisters & for aught we know a Father too—these are hard lines my Son, but not too hard for us to walk on, necessity has no law—remember our Conversation in S^r

James's Park remember I pointed out to you the distresses which America might be driven to, if Great Britain should persevere in her Cruel measures—I am therefore not surprized; nothing has happened, nothing can happen, worse than I foresaw might & would happen according to circumstances—think on these things seriously & earnestly bend your mind to business.—I hope you do not neglect your Italian tongue I again wish you would gain the Spanish—perhaps you will say, all these things appear easy to a Man whose every day contains eighteen or nineteen hours—You are of Age, you have good understanding & know the value of Time, why should I trouble you.—

Perhaps no body may by this chance opportunity write to the Mess^{rs}. Pringle your acquaintance, it may be friendly to apprize them that their Father is dangerously Ill—they know he is not a Young Man.

Attend my Dear to your remaining charge, help your Brother Harry forward, attend particularly to his manners & behaviour & let me know as particularly what advances he makes—why did not he write to me by these two late opportunities—where is their little course of Geography? when will you have so good a hand to convey by as M^r. Air or M^r Heyward—the packets are stopped—Merchant Ships are also stopped—you must write by way of West Indies & by every probable way, M^r Manning can greatly assist you—I am not covetous of political intelligence—tell me how all my friends are, how you & Harry go on & I shall be content—I have paid my respects to Your Uncle by this opportunity & to M^r Manning—present my best respects to all other friends—I wrote to M^r Henderson some time ago but have received no answer—I pray God to bless you my Dear Sons—Henry Laurens,

Give my Love to Molsy Bremar⁴⁴

& tell me how she behaves.—

M^r. John Laurens.—

Endorsed: 8th Jan^y. 1776.

⁴⁴ His niece.

[31.]

Charles Town So Carolina 16th. January 1776.

My Dear Son—

I wrote to you the 4th. Ins^t. by Sandwich Packet, the same day by Mons^r. Rilliet Viâ Cadiz—the 8th. with Copies of the former, by this opportunity—to hear from me again will not be disagreeable to you.—& I will avoid saying anything more on the subject of my grief, except that I strive to bear & to submit, & that while I feel the effect of the loss of one branch broken off by violence, I am in a proportionate degree more anxious for the welfare of those which remain—it is not possible that I can love them more.—take proper care my Dear Son, of your Brother, of your self, take especial care of that part which is most valuable, the mind.—aim at all that is amiable in the Character of a Christian a Gentleman, a good Citizen, & even your Dear Brother by precept & Example.—Present me again to all my friends say I am endeavouring to act with propriety, to do my Duty, to act a part of which I shall not be ashamed—whatever may be the event—particularly my Love to your Uncle Aunt & Sisters & to my Dear Westminster Boy—tell him how much papa. now expects from him—& your Dear Sisters let me know how they advance, my Patsy is very sensible, does she wear off the too domestic habits? my Dear Polly is still her Aunt's favorite but does her Dear Aunt forbear to let her know that she is too much so.—if the Gentleman who is to be bearer of this is detained another day in Charles Town as he may be by the present appearance of weather I will write to your Uncle again—let me close this by a brief account of our present circumstances & prospects in Charles Town, & perhaps you may wonder how there can be a tranquil Heart within our Walls.—on Thursday the 11th. appeared in the Offing two Ships & a one Masted Sloop—on Friday a Pilot Boat &

two smaller Vesels from Fort Johnson were dispatched to reconnoitre—the same Morning a ten Oared Barge Manned by a Lieutenant, a Coxswain & the Oarsmen all well armed & having a chest of spare loaded Arms came into Rebellion Road, the Lieutenant boarded the Spanish Snow conversed with Mr. Rilliet the only Man on board who could speak English—enquired the strength of the Fort, of the Town—where the Tamar & Cherokee were gone to, informed the strength of the Ships without & said they had seven pilots, should come over the Bar & proceed directly up to the Town—Mr. Rilliet who is very sensible & who very sincerely abhors tyranny, gave the Gentleman proper answers—the Barge, then was returning to her Ship, Fort Johnson fired two Shot at her, not certainly knowing what she was, but in obedience to orders to bring all strangers to.—in her way she first cut off one of the Boats which had been sent from the Fort—the Soldiers & people on board escaped by a stratagem when the Barge came along side & the Lieutenant asked many questions relative to the strength of the place, why those shot had been fired at him—boasted of this great force of the Ships in the offing, said one of them was 50 Guns, which was to be lightened by the Sloop in order to get over the Bar, that before 10 oClock that Night he would make the Commander of the Fort smart for his Insolence, would batter the Fort & Town about their Ears—that they had on board the Ships seven Pilots—the Serjeant & Master of our Boat answered generally they were only Fishermen & knew none of those things—the Officer then asked for a string of Fish, fortunately they had two, which they gave & complained of bad luck or they would give him more—he quitted these people & put off in pursuit of the Pilot Boat came up with, hailed & Fired upon her, the Pilot Boat being Armed returned the Fire & many exchanges were made in which the Master of the Boat was wounded by a Splinter & one of the Barge Men seen to fall supposed to be killed—the Barge went off & our Boats came into Harbour & reported.

Next Morning being Saturday, three Ships appeared at Anchor close in with the Bar, but no Sloop, their Boats were employed in sounding the Channel & the best glasses & Eyes, determined their quality to be, a Frigate of 28 or 36 Guns & two smaller Ships of War—& it was generally conjectured that the Sloop had been detached to Savanna in search of the Tamar & Cherokee & for intelligence—the Lieutenant amidst all his unnecessary vaunting had betrayed some regret for the absence of these Vessels which he said he had expected to have found in Reb. Road—this day the Tide was remarkably low & wind not favorable—Sunday Morning those three Ships having weighed Anchor were seen stretching Southerly; the weather has been ever since very rainy & dirty & we have heard nothing more concerning them—they are probably standing off, till better weather & spring tides shall happen, the latter will begin tomorrow & according to the Wind, continue three to six days—or possibly they may be gone to join the Tamar & Cherokee upon a conjecture that these are in Tybee sound—I dispatched a Mesenger the 7th. Ins^t. to learn the certainty of their being there, who is not yet returned whence I am inclined to hope that they were not there the 14th.—otherwise I should have been informed last Night—

On Sunday the 14th. a General Alarm was Fired, Expresses sent through the Country—hundreds of Men came in to the aid of Charles Town as Volunteers & Thousands are preparing to join them if needful,—a Battery on Sullivan's Island, another at Haddrell's point, Fort Johnson, an adjacent & important Battery, all the old Forts & four new Batteries on the front of this Town & a Ship mounting twenty two 12 & 9 pounders are in readiness to make a defence—& Men appear to be animated—God only knows what will be the event—if the people are cool in Action a conquest will be very dearly purchased by the Shipping, & a Manly defence against British Ships of War will cost

many a valuable Life & Limb on our part—Heads of families, Brothers Sons, friends & good fellow Citizens—not the Canaille of Soldiery will fall—who can dry eyed reflect upon this picture? will you not wonder that there is a tranquil Heart within our Walls? & yet I believe there is.—but thro' the crevices, I perceive day light, I must hasten to conclude or I may lose the opportunity for conveying my Letter; God grant this may be a happy Omen, that his light may break in upon & deliver us from the power of our Cruel Brethren; upon their minds & discover to them the fatal error into which they have been led by crafty & designing Men who for selfish purposes brought on & continue to support this barbarous persecution & who, at the hazard of all Curses, are willing to owe their greatness to their Country's Ruin.—If further time is allowed me I will give you also a brief Narrative of Colonel Richardson's expedition to the Frontiers of this Colony the head of the Faction in that part except three who narrowly escaped by flight are in prison—the common people whom they had deluded are convinced of their mistake & in general declare their willingness to join their Brethren in America in defence of their common rights & many have actually joined.—

My Dear, Dear, Son, Adieu—

Henry Laurens,

M^r. John Laurens—

Endorsed: 16th Jan^y. 1776.

[This completes the publication of such of the originals of the letters written by Hon. Henry Laurens to his son, John, during the years 1773, 1774, 1775 and 1776, as are in the Laurens Collection of the South Carolina Historical Society. The Society possesses scarcely half of the originals of the letters which Hon. Henry wrote to John in those years, but, fortunately, the Collection contains most of Hon. Henry's letter books and therein are copied most of the letters of which the Society does not possess the originals of and when those letter books are printed students of our history will be able to fill up the gaps now needed to complete Hon. Henry's part of this correspondence.]



SEALS ON THE LETTERS OF HON. HENRY LAURENS.

[The one on the left bears a monogram, "H. L."; that on the right, the Laurens arms.]

RECORDS OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA LINE, CONTINENTAL ESTABLISH- MENT.

[Continued from the April number.]

[13.]

[PAY ROLL OF THE 3D. REGT., AUG., SEPT. AND OCT., 1779.⁶]

Pay Roll of Capt Felix Warley's Company for August,
Sept.. & October 1779

Rank	Names	Pay & Subsistence	
		in Dollars	Receipt
Capt	Felix Warley	929.30	Felix Warley
1st Lieut	Lewis DeSaussure	333.20	D. DeSaussure Admr
Serg Maj	Isaac Vaughan	54.60	Isaac Vaughan
Q. M. Sergt	Robert Johnston	54.60	Robt Johnston
Fife Maj	William Haslam	54.60	Wm Haslam
Arm.	Frederick Ward	54.60	
Serg	Daniel Norwood	75.	
"	Adam Martin	54.60	Adam Martin
"	Robert Bird	54.60	Robert Byrd
Corp	Robert Dewley	46.60	Robert X Dewley
"	William Pullam	46.60	Wm Pullam
Drum	Tartle McCloud	29.	
Fife	John Whaley	46.60	John Whaly
Private	1. William Anderson	44.60	Wm X Anderson
	2 Isaac Anderson	44.60	Isaac X Anderson
	3 John Barnett	44.60	
	4 James Banks	"	James X Banks
	5 William Bean	"	Wm X Bean
	6 James Bean	"	James X Bean
	7 James Black	"	James X Black

" This pay-roll is in the library of Yale University, and a certified copy thereof was made several years ago by Lucetta E. Fenner for Mrs. Winborn Wallace Lawton, of Charleston, S. C., who has kindly permitted it to be copied and printed here. The first general return of this regiment was published in the issue of this magazine for July, 1901.

RECORDS OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE SO. CA. LINE. 145

8	Joseph Brooks	"	Joseph X Brooks
9	Isaac Boon	"	Isaac X Boon
10	Charles Berry	"	
11	Benjamin Binam	"	Ben Bynum
12	Nathaniel Connors		
13	Elisha Chavers		Elisha X Chavers
14	George Cates		George X Cates
15	Charles Devors		Charles Devis

carried forward. Capt Felix Warleys Comp: Cont^d..

Rank	Names	Pay & Sub ^s . in Dolls	Receipt
Private brot forward			
16	Maurice Fowler	44.60	Maurice Fowler
	John Gicken		
	Robert Gibson		Robert Gibson
	John Gillon		John Gillen
	Thomas Horner		Thos Horner
	Michael Houselighter	44.60	Michael X Houselighter
	Wm Hardick		Wm X Hardick
	John Jackson		John X Jackson
	Ezael John		Ezael X John
25	Joseph Joyner	44.60X	Joseph X Joyner
	John King	33.20	
	James Kirkpatrick	44.60	James Kirkpatrick
	Thadius Lassiter	32.60X	
	James McElwee	44.60	James McElwee
	John Martin		John X Martin
	Hugh McCullough		Hugh X McCollough
	Philip Moore		Philip X Moore
	Edward McKoy	33.30	Edward X McKoy
	James Read	44.60	James X Read
	William Stewart		William X Stewart
	Charles Steele		Charles X Steele
	Peter Temples		Peter X Temples
	William Upshaw		William Upshaw
	Ezekiel Wilson		Ezekiel X Wilson
	Edward Wells		Edward Wells
41	Joseph Windsor	44.60	Joseph X Windsor
		3628.10	

Pay Roll of Capt David Hopkins Comp^y. for Aug^t Sep^t & October 1779.

Rank	Names	Pay & Sub. in doll ^s .	Receipts
Capt.	David Hopkins	—90 th 626.	D. Hopkins
1 st Lieut	Luke Mayson	333.20	Luke Mayson
Ser- Jants {	John McGee	55	Jn ^o McGee
	John Humphreys	55	John Humphreys
Corp. {	Isaac Haddocks	46.82	Isaac X Haddocks
	Demsey Thomas	46.82	Demsey X Thomas
drum ^r ..	Joseph Roy	46.82	Joseph X Roy
Priv ^{ts} ..	I. Sam ^l . Goar	33.20	
	John Hunter	44.80	John X Hunter
	Rob ^t Kennady	44.80	Rob ^t X Kenaday
	Ezekiel Camble	44.80	Ezekial Camble
	Henry Gousmald		
	John Loveman		John X Lovemon
	James Gough		James X Gough
	Findlay McCaseel		Finlay McCaskill
	James Cantley		James Cantley
	Joel Stow		
	John Bunch		John X Bunch
	Thos Wicham		Thos X Wicham
	Sam ^l . Sutton		Samuel Sutton
	John Pearce		John X Pearce
	James White		James X White
	John Ragsden		John X Ragsden
	George Hope		George X Hope
	John Boothe		John X Booth
	Sam ^l . Oliver		Sam ^l .. Oliver
	Jonathan Lipencott		Jonathan Lipencott
	John Inlow		John X Inlow
	Thos. Harris		Thomas X Harris
23	Peter McGraw		Peter X McGraw
Carrd Forw ^d ..			

Capt David Hopkins Comp^y. Cont^d..

Rank	Names	Pay &c	Receipts
Privates	Brot Fow ^{ds} .		
24	Fred Hackles		
	John Cample		
	Mathew Morrow		Mathew X Morrow
	Fred Sellers		Fred X Sellers
	Jacob Temples		Jacob Temples

John White	
Esau Smith	
Charles Quail	Charles X Quail
32 John Hellary	John X Hellary

Cap^t John C. Smiths Pay Roll for Aug^t. Sept^r and October 1779.

Rank	Names	pay and subsist- in dollars 90 th	Receipts
Cap ^t .	John C Smith	626	Jno. C. Smith
1 Lieut.	Joel Hardaway	333.20	J. Hardaway
Serjts {	Philip Pearce	55	
	Charles Mulherin	55.	Chas. Mulherin
Corp. {	Thomas Morris	46.82	Thos Morris
	Jos. Mills	46.82	
drum ^r .	John Peterkin	46.82	John Peterkin
Priv. 1	Bland Blackley	46.82	Blan Blakley
	2 Jacob Brazil	44.80	Jacob X Brazell
	3 Benjn Carter	44.80	Benj. X Carter
	John Bone	44.80	John X Bone
	Geo Carter		Geo X Carter
	Sam ^l . Campbell		Sam ^l X Campbell
	Will. Crane		
	Tho. Dean		thomas deen
	John Dean		John Deen
	Easum Franklin		Easum X Franklin
	11 John Fulmer		John X Fulmer

Cap^t.. John C Smiths Company Continued

Rank	Names	pay &c	Receipts
Priv ^t ..	Brot Forward		
12.	Jesse Farrar	44.8	Jesse X Farrar
	John Fleming		John X Fleming
	Ashford Gore		Ash X Gore
	James Galaspie		James X Galaspie
	Henry Hogwood		
	Thos. Herindine		Thos X Herindine
	Carter Hamlett		Carter Hamlett
	Rich ^d . Jones		Rich ^d . X Jones
	Henry Keller		Henry X Keller
	John Mar . . Matts		John M X Matts
	John Millar		John Miller
	Benjamin Paybody		

	Willm. Peoples		Wm X Peoples
	John Shannon		John Shannon
	Thomas Taylor		
	Thos. True		Thos X True
	Jacob Watson		Jacob X Watson
	Will Wright		Wm X Wright
	Rob. Willson		Robt. X Willson
	Jonathan White		
33	Thomas Anderson		
	Thomas Burns		Thomas Burns
	John Haze		John X Haze
	James Haze	44.80	James X Haze
	James Tinsley	3.70X	
	Abram Evans	3.70X	
39	Joseph Rhodes	3.70X	

2825.56

Captⁿ. Jos. Warleys Pay Roll for Aug^t Sept^r & October 1779.

Rank	Names	Pay & subsis ⁿ . dolls. 90	Receipts
Capt.	Joseph Warley	626	Joseph Warley
2 Lieut	Robert C. Baillie	240.30	
Serjts..	Wm Carless	54.60	Wm Carloss
	Wm Taylor	54.60	Wm Taylor
Corp	Michael Finney	46.60	Michael X Finney
	James Scott	46.60	
	Isaac Gassett	46.60	Isaac X Gassett
drum ^r .	Duncan Mcpherson	46.60	Duncan X Mcpherson
Fifer	Will Henson	44.60	Wm X Henson
Privs.	1 John Owens	44.60	John X Owens
	John Steel	44.60	John X Steel
	John Lee		John X Lee
	Sam ^l Kelley		Sam ^l X Kelly
	John Finney		John X Finney
	James Ashbury		James X Ashbury
	Squire Madcap		Squire X Madcap
	John Lawrence		John X Laurance
	Moses Downer		
	10 Ahas Rogers		Alias Rogers
	Robt Campbell		Robert X Camble
	Atheal Perkins		Atheal X Purkins
	John Pennington		John X Pennington
	Edwd.. Petty		Edwd.. X Petty

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	John Sadler		John X Sadler
	Geo Scott		George Scott
	Alex ^r . McGuire		
	Geo. Myers		Geo X Myers
	Chriss Andy		Chriss: X Andy
	John Smith		John X Smith
21	John Sibley	44.80	John Sibley
22	William Sibley		William Sibley
23	James Finney		James finney

Capt Jos. Warleys Company contin^d..

Rank		Names	Pay &c	Receipts
Pri.	bro ^t ..	Forwrds=		
	24	Will Jones	44.60	Wm X Jones
		Jos. Haynes	44.60	Joseph Haynes
		Charles McCormack		Charles X McCormack
		Will Notcher		Wm X Notcher
		Dennis McCarty		Dennis McCarty
		Wm Crimm		Wm X Crim
		Edward Broadway		
		Cornelius Rose		
		Burrel Wittenton		
		Isaac Wittenton		Isaac X Wittenton
		Elijah Jones		
		Richd. Ward		Richard X Ward
		Reason Jinkens		
	37	Rich ^d Norwood		
	38	Will. Brown		Wm Brown.

Capt.. Uriah Goodwins Pay Roll for Aug^t. Sept^r.. & Oct^r..
1779.

Rank		Names	Pay & subs. in dolls. 90	Receipts
Capt..		Uriah Goodwin	626	U Goodwin
1 Lieut		Aaron Smith	333.20	Aaron Smith
2 Lieut		William Love	333.20	W Love
Ser'jt	{	Johnston Elkins	55	Johnson Elkins
		William Jones	61.40	Wm Jones
		William Chapman	55.	William Chapman
Corp.	{	Benjamin Lewis	46.60	Benjn X Lewis
		Arthur McGraw	46.60	Arther X McGraw
Fife		John Goodwyn	46.82	John X Goodwyn
Privt	1	John Clarke	44.80	John Clark
	2	John Tann	44.80	John X Tann
		carrd Fowd.		

Capt. Uriah Goodwyn's Company cont^d..

Rank Privt.	Names Amt brot. forwd..	Pay &c	Receipts
3	Michael Matts		Michael X Mats
	Jacob Salters		Jacob X Salters
	Joshua Ammonds		Joshua X Amonds
	Benjamin Gordon		Benjn.. X Gordon
	Edward Falkner		
	John Archart		John Archart
	John Haskins		John hasskin
	Jacob Meaddows		Jaob X Meaddows
	John McCafferty		John X McCafferty
	William Skeen		Wm X Skean
	John McCune		John X McCune
	Wilkins Harper		Wilkins Harper
	David Myrtle		
	James Johnston		James X Johnston
	Croker Crowley		
	Thomas Barker		Thos. Barker
	Alexander McCarty		
20	James Willson		
21	William Chapman		William Chapman
	Elijah McGuire		Elijah Mguire
	James Ginkins		James X Ginkins
	Joseph Spencer		Joseph X Spencer
25	Jessey Smith		Jesse Smith

Capt. Uriah Goodwyn's Company Cont^d..

Rank Privt..	Names	Pay &c	Receipts
26.	Hardy Stewart	44.80	Hardy X Stewart
27.	James Nipper	91.70	
	John Bowen		John X Bowen
	Mathew Declendenese	44.80	Mathew X Declandenease
	Isaac Veach	44.80	Isaac X Veach
	James Sweatt		James X Sweatt
	Edward Whittington		Ed X Whittington
	Isom Camble		Isom X Camble
	William Canaday		Wm X Canaday
35	Nathaniel Notts		Nathanel Notts
	Ephram Whittington	44.30	
	Henry Driver		Henry X Driver
	Jacob Summerford		Jacob X Summerford
	James Smith		James X Smith

Jarrold Whittington		Jarrold × Whittington
Jihua Rynolds		
Daniel Hill	44.80	Daniel × Hill
Joseph Allison	24.80×	

Pay Roll of Capt. William Caldwell's Company for August, September & October 1779

Rank	Names	Pay & subsistence in Dollars. 90th	Receipts
Captain	William Caldwell	626-	Wm Caldwell
Lieut.	John Jones	333.20	John Jones
Serjts.	{ Robert Hood	55-	Robert Hood
	{ Benja. Fatherree	55-	Benjamin Fatherree
Corps	{ William Slater	46.82	
	{ Thomas Clements	46.82	Thomas Clements
Private	1. John Steward	44.80	John × Steward
	2 Jacob Weaver	44.80	Jacob × Weaver
	3 William Slicker	44.80	
	4 Morris Moore		Morris × Moore
	5 John Main		John × Main
	6 James Smith		
	Aaron Taylor		
	John Tucker		John tucker
	Morris Florida		
	James Killgore		James × Killgore
	William Scott		Wm × Scott
	Owen Richardson		
	Francis Howell		Francis Howell
	William Morris		Wm × Morris
	John Hayes		John × Hayes
	Henry Covington		Henry × Covington
	William Johnson		Wm Johnson
	Benjamin Johnson		Benj ⁿ × Johnston
	Roger McKinney		
	20 George Gosling		G. Gosling
	21 Cotleip Stinevender		Cotleip Stinvinder

Capt: William Caddwells Company Cont^d..

Rank	Names	Pay &c	Receipts
Privates	Amt brt forw ^d =		
22	Samuel Bill	44.80	
	Mathew Paul		Mathew × Paul
	Henry Killgore		Henry × Killgore
	John Lefever		John Lefever
	William Edwards		

	Moses Disto		
	Adam Smith		Adam X Smith
	Solomon McGraws		
	John Atkinson		
	Nathaniel Hood		
	Nicholas Rodemeyer		Nicholas X Rodemyer
	John O'Neal	46.20	
	Reuben Copeland	51.50	Reuben Copeland
	John Hunt	48.30	John Hunt
	Randolph Bowers	33.90	
37	Bakie Harvey	33.20	
38	James Whedon	33.20	
		<hr/>	
		2845.74	
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Pay Roll of Capt. Oliver Towles's Company, for August, September & October 1779.

Rank	Names	Pay & Subsistence in Dollars.	Receipts 90th..
Captain	Oliver Towles	626	
Lieut:	John Knap	333.20	John Knap
Lieut	Merry McGuire	252.30	Merry McGuire
Serjeants	Elias Bridgewater	55.	Elias Bridgewater
	Henry Crum	55.	Henry Crum
	Edmund Chancey	55.	Edmund Chancey
Corporals	Thomas Gill	46.82	thos Gill
	James Bowland	46.82	
	Henry Hutto	46.82	Henry Hutto
Privates 1.	Isaac Bridgewater	44.80	Isaac Bridgewater
2	Michael Cain	44.80	Michl= Cain
3	William Godfrey	44.80	Wm X Godfrey
	John Morning	44.80	John X Morning
	Thomas McDowall	44.80	Thos X McDowall
	Caleb Owens	44.80	Caleb X Owens
	John Fulker		John X Fulker
	Richard Brett		Richard X Brett
	Patrick McCabe		
	William Hanson		William Hinson
	Benjamin Evans		
	Henry Kembler		Henry X Kembler
	John Caldwell		John Caldwell
14	Charles Anthony		

Capt. Oliver Towles's Company Cont^d..

Rank	Names	Pay &c	Receipts
Privates	Amot.. brot. forw ^d ..		
15	John Looft	44.80	
	Peter Harris	44.80	
	Martin Martin		Martin Martin
	Miles Goodwyn		Miles Gooden
	Jesse Bussby		Jesse Brozbe
	Britton Johnston		Britton × Johnston
	Edward Hughes		Edward × Hughes
	John Cowden		John Coudene
	Bozwell Brown		Bozwell Brown
	James Douglass		James Dougles
	Raymond Jones		Raymond × Jones
	William Davis		William × Davis
	James Jones		James × Jones
	Icabod Balium		
	Moses Livingston		Moses Leviston
	Bartley Adkins		Bart.. × Adkins
	William Ellidge		
	Jonathan Parker		Jon ⁿ .. × Parker
	James Hogg		
	Samuel Cross		Samuel × Cross
	Robert Dunlap		Robert × Dunlap
36	Peter Beaseley		Peter × Beasley
37	Miles Jackson	44.80	

Capt. Oliver Towles's Company Cont^d..

Rank	Names	Pay &c	Receipts
Privates	Amot.. brot. forw ^d ..		
38	Andrew Julian	44.80	
39	Thomas Niaurd	44.80	
40	Joseph Yancy	33.20	
41	James Burges	33.20	
		<hr/>	
		3415.26	
		<hr/>	

Pay Roll of Capt. Field Farrar's Company for August, September & October 1779.

Rank	Names	Pay & Subst. in	Rec ^e pts
		Dollars 90 th .	
Captain	Field Farrar	*626	Field Farrar
Serjeants	{ John McMahan	55	John McMehen
	{ Samuel Ratliffe	55	Samuel Ratliff
	{ John Scott	55	John Scott

Corporals	Willis Perkins	46.82	Willis × Perkins
	William Paul	46.82	
	Samuel Croft	46.82	
Drum	Wade Blair	46.82	Wade × Blare
Fife	John Mulcaster	46.82	John Mulcaster
Privates 1.	James Dogherty	44.80	James × Dogharty
	2 Edward Ellis	44.80	Edward × Ellis
	3 Jesse Perkins		Jesse × Perkins
	4 Richard Carmichael		Richard × Carmichael
	5 Isaac Collier		Isaac Collier
	6 Francis Frankum		Francis × Frankum
	7 Frederick Heron		Fredk. × Heron
	8 James Singleton		James × Singleton
	9 Ambrose Singleton	44.80	Ambrous Singleton

Capt. Field Farrar's Company Cont^d..

Rank	Names	Pay &c	Receipts
Privates 10	Amt brot. forw'd.		
	John Prescott	44.80	John × Prescott
	11 John Flick		John Flick
	12 Benjamin Prescott		Benj × Prescott
	13 Robert Read		Robert × Read
	14 Moses Wilson		Moses Wilson
	15 Jesse Crowther		Jesse × Crowther
	Malachi McKoy		Malachi × McKoy
	Henry Wilson		Henry Wilson
	Gilbert Groomes		Gilbert × Groomes
	William Chavis		William × Chavis
	John Read		John × Read
	Jacob Brunson		Jacob × Brunston
	John Edens		John × Edens
	James Moates		James × Motes
	John Smith		John × Smith
	James Carter		James × Carter
	Dempsey Perkins		
	James Eggerton		James Eggerton
	Daniel Gibson		Daniel Gibson
	Peter Rasher		Peter × Rasher
	Philip Kearsey		Philip × Kersey
	James Seward		James seward
	Stephen Brown		
	Conrod Rife	44.80	Conrod × Rife
35	George Hart	44.80	
36	John Chavis	33.20	

Capt: Field Farrar's Company Cont^d==

Rank	Names Amot: brot. fowd=	Pay &c	Receipts
Privates 37	William James	33.20	
38	Owen Whittenton	33.20	
		<hr/>	
		2696.30	
		<hr/>	

Pay Roll of Capt. George Liddell's Company for August, September & October 1779

Rank	Names	Pay & Subsistence in Dollars 90 th .	Receipts
Captain	George Liddell	626	Geo. Liddell
Lieut.	James Robison	286.70	Ja ^s . Robison
Serjts..	James McDaniel	55	James McDaniel
	William Woodford	55	William Woodford
	Bartley Wharton	55	
Corps.	Daniel Shanon	46.82	Daniel Shannon
	Samuel Foxworth	46.82	Samuel Foxworth
Fife	Samuel Brushears	46.82	Sam ^l . X Brushears
Privates 1	Matthew Johnson	44.80	Mathew X Johnston
	Ambrose Jackson		Ambros X Jackson
	John Price		John Price
	Theophilus Norwood		
	Thomas Price		Thomas Price
	Benjamin Holley		Benj: X Holley
	Morgan Griffin		Morgan X Griffin
	Berry Jeffers		Berry X Jeffers
	Gideon Griffen		Gideon X Griffen
	10 Osborn Jeffers	44.80	Osborn X Jeffers.

Capt: George Liddell's Company Cont^d==

Rank	Names Amot.. brot. fowd..	Pay &c	Receipts
Privates 11.	Allen Jeffers	44.80	Allan Jeffers
	Benjamin Culpepper		Benjn. X Culpepper
	George Harrison	33.20 X	
	Jacob Miller	44.80	Jacob Miller
	Michael Powell		Michael X Powell
	Isaac Carey		
	Dreury Harris		Dreury X Harris
	James Keenan		James Keenenen
	Peter McGrew		Peter X McGrew
	John Winn		John Wynn

	John Dyer	J Doyer
	Samuel Russ	
	Samuel Shaw	Samuel Shaw
	Thomas Wood	Michael Morgan
	Michael Morgan	Thomas Woods
	Reuben Powell	
	Henry Foster	
	James Carter	James X Carter
	Abraham Miller	Abrahm. X Miller
	William Thomson	
31	John Bussby	John X Busby
32	Thomas Smith	Thomas X Smith
33	Samuel Anderson	Samuel X Anderson
34	Edward Williamson	44.80 Edward X Williamson

Capt: George Liddlells Company Cont^d..

Rank	Names	Pay &c	Receipts
	Amot.. brot.. fowd=		
Privates 35	Samuel Windsor	44.80	Saml X Windsor
36	Britton Goodwyn	44.80	Britton X Goodwyn
37	William Bryan		
38	Thomas Sutherland		Thomas X Sotherland
39	Paul Green		Paul X Green

Pay Roll of Capt. John Henington's Company for August.
September & October 1779.

Rank	Names	Pay &c	Receipts
Captain	John Heninton	626	John Heninton
Lieut.	Robert Gaston	333.20	
Serjeants	David O'Harra	55	David Ohara
	Robert Ritchie	55	
	Edward Lane	46.82	
Corporals	Solomon Peters	"	
	John Cook	"	John Cook
Drumr:	Elijah Johnson	"	Elijah X Johnston
Fife	Jeremiah Davis	46.82	Jeremh. X Davis
Privates 1.	Lewis Neal		Lewis X Neal
2	Richard Ward		Richard X Ward
	Thomas Douglass		Thomas X Douglas
	James Draper		James X Draper
	Joseph Freeman		Joseph X Freeman
6	Taylor Holloway	44.80	Taylor Holloway

Capt: John Henintons Company cont^d.

Rank	Names	Pay &c	Receipts
	Amot.. brot.. fowd..		
Privates 7.	Josiah Harper	44.80	Josiah Harper
	Samuel Hutson		Saml Hutson
	Jesse Hinson		Jesse X Henson
	Joseph James	33.20	
	John Jones	44.80	John Jones
	Abraham Johnson	44.80	
	William Knighton		Wm X Knighton
	Anthony Lauson		Anthony Lauson
	Benjamin Lane		Benj X Lane
	William Myrick		Wm X Myrick
	Jacob Myers		
	William Partridge		Wm X Partridge
	John Parish		
21	Anthony Pool		Anthony Pool
22	Uriah Porter		
23	James Quarles		
	Samuel Quarles		Samuel Quarels
24	Gilbert Rollison		Ja ^s .. Quarles
	Henry Grigory		Henry X Griggoray
	William Sanders		
	George Shepherd		George X Shepherd
	John Smith		John X Smith
	William Young		
	Henry Fulk		
	John Isaacs		
32	Isiah Moore		
33	Nicholas Meigler		

Capt: John Heninton's Company cont^d.

Rank	Names	Pay &c	Receipts
	Amot.. Brot.. Forwd=		
Privates 34	Robert Rotten	44.80	Robert X Routten
	Lamuel Robertson	44.80	Lamuel X Robinson
	Henry Smith	44.80	
	Benjamin Thomson	33.20	
38	Nicholas Powers	44.80	
		<hr/>	
		2965.10	
		<hr/>	

Pay Roll of Field & Staff Officers for August, September & October 1779.

Rank	Names	Pay & Subsistence in Dollars 90th..	Receipts
Colonel	William Thomson	1489.15	Wm.. Thomson
Lt Colonel	James Mayson	1191.30	
Major	Samuel Wise	652.	
Surgeon	James Martin	939.	John James Haig Exor ^r Jam. Martin
Pay Master	John James Haig	180.	John James Haig
Adjutant	Merry McGuire	99.	Merry Mguire
		<hr/>	
		4550.45	

Account of Cash Received of Joseph Clay Esq^r. Dep. Pay Mast. Gen^l.. for Aug^t. Sept & Octob. 1779.

Field & Staff Officer's Roll		4550.45
Captains	1. Felix Warley's	Do 3628.10
	2. David Hopkins's	Do 2634.66
	3. John C. Smiths	Do 2825.56
	4. Joseph Warley's	Do 2901.....
	5. Uriah Goodwyn's	Do 3561.22
	6. William Caldwells	Do 2845.74
	7. Oliver Towles	Do 3415.26
	8. Field Farrar's	Do 2696.30
	9. George Liddell's	Do 2929.66
	10. John Henington's	Do 2965.10
		<hr/>
		34953.45

^r Executor must have been used here in the sense of agent or attorney, as Dr. Martin did not die until 1797.

Pay Roll of Capt: Felix Warley's Company for Continental & State Pay, viz^t

Rank	Names	Continental Pay & Subsistence for Nov: 1779 Additional pay of the State for Sept. Octor & Nov: 1779	Receipts
		Dollars	
Captain	Felix Warley	240 78	Felix Warley
Lieut:	Lewis DeSaussure	50	D DeSaussure admr ^a
Serg Maj.	Isaac Vaughan	20 39	Isaac Vaughan
Q M. Serj.	Robert Johnston	20.33	Robt. Johnston

[Here follow the names of the men of F. Warley's company, as already given, and next, in order, similar pay-rolls of the companies of Hopkins, Smith and Joseph Warley, on the latter of which the name of John Goodwyn appears as second lieutenant.]

Pay Roll of Field & Staff Officers of the 3^d.. Regt.. for Continental & State Pay viz^t..

Rank	Names	Continental Pay & Subst for Novr. 1779 Additional Pay of the State for Sept. Octr. & Nov 1779.	Receipts
Colonel	William Thomson	575 168	
Lt Colonel	James Mayson	460 156	
Major	Samuel Wise	44.189	
Surgeon	James Martin	360 30.	John James Haig Exr
Lt & Adj ^t ..	Merry McGuire	33 153.	Jam Martin
Pay Master	John James Haig	60 60.	Merry Mguire
			John James Haig
		1488. 611.18	

^aLouis de Saussure was mortally wounded at Savannah, October 9, 1779.

^bWise was killed at Savannah, October 9, 1779, and his estate doubtless got no Continental pay for November.

Account of Cash received of Joseph Clay Esquire Dep: Pay Mast^r: Gen^l. for Novem. 1779 being for the Contien Pay & Subsistance; And also for cash received of the Treasurers for Septem^r. October & Nov: 1779 being the State Pay allowed the 3^d. Regt

Field & Staff Officers' Roll		1488	611.18
Captains	1 Felix Warley's Do	1061	1128.72
	2 David Hopkins' Do	974.60	831.
	3 John C. Smith's Do	1030.40	909.72
	4 Joseph Warleys Do	1059.30	1020.36
	5 Uriah Goodwyn's Do	1145.30	1042.
	6 William Caldwell's Do	1233.40	898.
	7 Oliver Towles's Do	1053.80	899.
	8 Field Farrar's Do	997.	882.
	9 George Liddell's Do	1186.30	968.72
	10 John Henington's Do	1043.30	974.
		<u>12272.7</u>	<u>10162. 6</u>

[14]

[COL. C. C. PINCKNEY TO MAJOR ISAAC HARLESTON.]

Addressed: Major Harleston—

Dear Major,

I had yesterday a severe fit of the fever, but am better this afternoon. I enclose you a Letter from Mathews to me which came by the Flag, after having perused it, pray return it. Do acquaint us if the fleet has made any movements and if it is known who they are; don't fail to acquaint us by the return of the Boy for we acknowledge we are anxious.

Yrs sincerely

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney

Oct 29

[To be continued in the next number of this magazine.]

SOUTH CAROLINA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

Communicated by Mr. Lothrop Withington, 30 Little Russell Street, W. C., London (including "Gleanings" by Mr. H. F. Waters, not before printed).

[CONTINUED FROM APRIL NUMBER.]

John Ashby of London, Merchant, [St. Andrew's Holborn—Probate Act Book]. Will 19 July 1699; proved 22 November 1699. To be buried in Parish church where I shall happen to dye. As to my small estate, to dear wife Elizabeth for life settlement formerly made of the three houses in Fryday Street, then to our four children, Brother Simon Thorowgood and Mr. Benson Attorney at Salters Hall being Trustees. To loving wife Elizabeth remainder of my Jewells, Plate, and household goods only I desire the Necklace of Pearle which cost £125 be delivered to Brother Will^m Ashby in part of what I owe, if he accept, and rest to be paid in money. To eldest son John Ashby, Jun^r, now in Carolina all estate reall and personall in Carolina, paying to his sisters Theodosia and Jemima Ashby £200 apiece at 18 or marriage with consent of their said Mother and he to imburse himself out of said personall estate £50 for remainder of Legacy of £100 left him by his Grandfather Thorowgood. Executrix: Wife Elizabeth. To executrix residue of personall estate in England, my debts being paid according to composicion of 5s per pound which I made with the rest of my Creditors. Witnesses: George Westray, Elizabeth Richard, Tho: Ricketts.

Pett, 168.

Sara West of Over, County Cambridge, Widdow. Will 18 June 1685; proved 10 May 1686. As by power reserved in indenture of Lease of 28 and 29 April last from me to John West Gent my sonn and Samuell Disborough of Elles-

worth Esq. of my messuage the Rose Taverne or Inne, parishes of greate St. Maries and St. Michaels, County Cambridge, and one messuage in greate St. Maries aforesaid in front part of said Inne in occupation of John Fage Gent and two messuages in said Parishes of St. Michaels in said Towne of Cambridge [sic] adjoyning the Backgate of said Rose Taverne in occupation of William Grey and Edward Witty and other messuages in great St. Maries in tenure of Joseph Allen and John Richardson and also cottage in ditto in tenure of Henry Spachman, said indenture of release of all these premises revoked, and all now bequeathed to said son John West, but if he die before 21, and without issue, then to brother Willoughby West for life, then to his son Senior West, on condition said brother pay £10 yearly to said Senior West, also £20 yearly to my brother Isaac West, also £5 yearly in clothing for my brother Samuel West now supposed to be living in Carolina and send the same clothing to him there during the life of the said Samuel West, also paying annuities as follows: to Mary Singleton the elder, wife of — Singleton of Foxton, county Cambridge £5. Anne Cakebread of Foxton, widdow, £5, Sarah, wife of John Everill of Stilton, Grocer, £10 and to John son of said Sarah Everill £5. To said Sarah Everill my wearing apparell, linen, and woollen. To sonne John, if he lives to 21, all goods, but if he die, then to Sarah Everill and her sister Frances Osborne my two silver Tumblers and residue of goods to Esther Anne, and Dorothy the three daughters of brother Willoughby West. To maid servant Sarah 40s. To poore of Over 40s. To John Dickenson, Taylor of Cambridge £10. To couzen Samuel Desborough of Ellsworth Esq. 40s. for a Ring. To couzen Samuel Marshall of Cambridge ditto. Executor: James Desborough. Doctor of Physick, to bring up sonne John West till 21 to lett him continue in Cambridge and goe to school with the same Master. Witnesses: Joh. Linge, Isaac Dawson, John Dawson.

Lloyd, 67.

James Gradwell of Charles Town in South Carolina. Will 3 Aprill 1699; proved 25 October 1699. Taken from Edward Hoole £11 10s in Lyon Dollars which I promise to pay when we get safe to Barbadoes in the Pink Preston now riding at anchor in Cooper River in South Carolina. If please God to take away my life on said voyage I leave to said Edward Hoole goods of mine on said Pink, viz: one-half of two Sloops Masts, one $\frac{1}{2}$ of three Topp Masts, one $\frac{1}{2}$ of a p'cell of square Cedar Timber, one-half of 10110 white Bare Staves and one $\frac{1}{2}$ of 18500 shingles and one $\frac{1}{2}$ of 417 foot of 4 Inch Cedar Plank and one half of 122 foot and $\frac{1}{2}$ of 3 inch ditto (Capt. John Crowther, Master of said Pinke having other half) besides 1 pss. eell wide Cloath qt. 67 yds, 1 pss. of yard wide ditto qt. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds, 2 too Gall. caskes of Oysters my owne, with apparell, said Edward Hooke to pay himself and remit remainder to Mr. Thomas Graddwell at Preston in Lancashire, England. My hand the 24 May 1699, James Gradwell. The 2 pairs of cloth in chest with other Linnen that belongs to the Cargoe. Writ under before delivery J. G. 24 October 1699. Oath of John Crowther of St. Mary White Chappell, Middlesex, mariner, that paper is in handwriting of James Gradwell, deceased, late Supra Cargoe of Shipp Preston, whereof said John Crowther is commander. 25 October 1699 Oath of Thomas Molyneux, St. Martins Outwich, London, Esq. to same effect. Administration to Edward Hoole.

Pett, 156.

Henry Wiginton, late of South Carolina in America, but now of Villers Street in York Buildings, London. Will 27 May 1722; proved 17 Dec. 1722. To Mr. Robert Hume of South Carolina aforesaid, attorney at law, and his wife and my dearest daughter Sophia Hume my Gold Watch which was given her by my dearest Mother except the gold case which I bought the maker's name Etherington on the Dial Plate [for which watch and case I desire my executors here in England to buy a hook and chain—erased].

To said Robert and Sophia also the Sheets, Bed, and Table Linnen and what else of such sort I have which though of small worth here will be of use in Carolina, as also what few books I have left if executors think them worth sending to Carolina. To my dearest Mother aforesaid, Mrs. Ann Wiginton, use of £400 for life, then to Robert and Sophia. To said Robert and Sophia Hume whatever shall belong to me here in England, wishing it for their sakes as much as I once thought, for I have had considerable losses, all not known to any but my self. To my dearest Mother, Brother, and Sister Lowfield, Brother and Sister Lason, Aunt Henrietta Thomas, Cousins Edward and Henrietta Harredon, John Penny of Clements Inn Esq., and executors gold rings of 20s. Executors in England: Mr. Robert Hume, Apothecary in Tooley Street, Southwark, and Mr. James Dunnidge of Birchin Lane, London, Notary Publick. To said Robert and Sophia Hume all Negro slaves in Carolina and their Offspring or Issue, all monies due in the Province, &c. Executors in Carolina: Said Robert and Sophia Hume. Witnesses: Rich^d Wise, Not., James Tilson, Fra: Clement. It is my earnest desire to be buried in Chancel of parish church of Kingstone upon Thames where most of our Family lye buried and that no invitation to other persons to my funeral be made than those mentioned in Will, who if they please to come, three mourning coaches will be hired and a Hearse for my Corpse with black plumes, for I desire my funeral may be as little expense as possible &c. Proved as to goods in England by Robert Hume, reserving to James Dunnidge, other executor.

Marlborough, 248.

Alexander Trench, Grandville county, South Carolina, merchant. Will 1 January 1729/30; proved 4 December 1733. To be buried in churchyard of Charles town in Burying place I have there where my Wife Hester Trench lies buried. Furniture in my House at Whitehall and my lodging at Charles Town, my Negroes and other Slaves (6 men,

3 women and 3 boys), my Stock of cattle upon Trench Island, being only mine upon the Island) and my stock in hand of John and Mathew Nelson in my Barrony of Rap-hoe to be sold and what remains after paying debts and charges to be remitted to my brother Councill^r Fred^k Trench in Dublin for my dear son Frederick Trench. If not enough goods to pay, then enough land to be sold, and rest of land to son Frederick Trench to be managed for him by executor[s], till ordered from such a charge by Brother Frederick Trench or till Frederick Trench is 18. Executors will find my papers in my Trunk in my Lodgings in Charles Town. To executors a full suite of mourning. "Item I leave my Pew in the Church, of Port Royall for the Use of any Strangers that are not Inhabitants but transient persons at said Place". Executors: Mr. John Wright of Charles Town, Merch^t and Benjamin Whitaker, Esq^r of said place. Witnesses: John Wallis, John Lining, Peter Sheperd. Proved by Benjamin Whitacre, Esquire, surviving executor.

Price, 321.

Edmund Brailsford of Province of South Carolina. Will 24 March 1729/30; proved 21 April 1733. To be buried at Discretion of executors, but if convenient to churchyard of St. Andrews near late wife. To son Edmund £5 of current money of this province when asked for. Rest of estate reall and personal to sons John, Joseph, Morton, and Samuel, to be divided by executors and executrix, also my Books (particularly those of piety and devotion), with my Rings and odd things as executor and executrix judge meet, and they to sell if they think meet all my land called Coosah Island (as by the Platt thereof, 1270 acres). Executor and Executrix: Honorable Arthur Middleton, Esq^r. and Honorable Mrs. Middleton. Witnesses: And^w Leslie, Burr^l. Al: Hyrne, Henry Hyrne. Administration to Samuel Wragg attorney for Arthur Middleton and Sarah Middleton, executors renouncing in South Carolina. 24 May 1765 adminis-

tration of Edmund Brailsford, late of Province of South Carolina in America, widower, deceased, to Samuell Brailsford, attorney for Sarah Middleton, widow, a surviving executor, Arthur Middleton Esq. being deceased &c.

Price. 110.

Samuel Buttall, Topsham, near Exon, Devon, Sugar Baker. Will 24 January 1718/9; proved 12 November 1723. To wife Mary Buttall £1500, including £500 legacy left her by Mrs. Wood her mother, also all plate, goods, &c. in dwelling house in Topsham, and also for life said dwelling-house and the sugar houses and lands, outhouses, and orchards &c. and after her demise one Moiety of said dwelling house, sugar house, distillery house and Lodge house, lands &c. to sonne Benjamin Buttall, other moiety to son John Buttall. To wife for life Feild houses and garden in Plymouth, Devon, then to son Humphrey Buttall according to marriage settlement with Sarah his now wife. Whereas by articles of copartnership 8 September 1712 with said son Humphrey Buttall £4000 was advanced to me and said son Humphrey Buttall for carrying on trade of refining of sugars and distilling of Spirits at the Sugar house at Cachside in Plymouth where said son Humphrey dwells, now my moiety of said business to my wife for life &c. Similar articles 1 April 1718 with sons Benjamin Buttall and Charles Buttall for similar trade in Topsham, viz: £2100 by me, £2109 by son Benjamin, and £1575 by son Charles, now my part of said £5784 to wife for life. "Item I give and bequeath unto my said wife the One Thousand Acres of Land in Carolina which I bought of the proprietors measured out and adjoining to Edistow River and Registered in the Records of Carolina and lying about seven miles from the Town called New London", for her life, she to dispose of to any of her children &c. &c. To son Charles Buttall remainder of my interest in a long lease of 99 years of lands left me by will of my late uncle George Buttall in

Wrexham, county Denbigh, in Wales, paying rents thereof to my antient sister Abigail Owen so long as she live and allow to my cousin Mr. Joshua Buttall 20s a year so long as he live to take care of said premises in Wales. To niece Dorcas Jackson wife of Mr. Abraham Jackson of Moreton, Devon, what her husband owes. To sons and daughters and sons and daughters in law £5 each for mourning. To grandchildren one guinea each. To cousin Mr. Thomas Green and his wife £5 each for mourning desiring Mr. Green to assist executrix. To old servants Samuel Owen and Sarah Mortmore £5 a piece. To poore of Topsham £5. Rest to wife Mary Buttall, executrix, for life, then to children, sons Benjamin Buttall, John Buttall, Humphrey Buttall, and Charles Buttall, and daughters Mary wife of Mr. Nathaniel Hodges, Sarah wife of Mr. Thomas Wiggenton, and Elizabeth wife of Mr. Abraham Wells. Witnesses: Dan^l Coleman, Tho: Sampson, Jno: Conant.

Richmond, 228.

Edmund Roberts, citty of Canterbury, Esq. Will 20 June 1685; proved 26 May 1687. To brother in law John Coppin of the citty of Canterbury, gent, executor, all personall estate in England and in the parts of Virginia and Carolina for payment of debts &c. To said brother in law all lands in Appledore, Ivechurch, Alkham, and Liddon, Kent, and parishes of St. Alphage and All Saints, Canterbury, and all other lands in England or in the partes of Carolina and Virginia to sell to pay debts, and of remainder one half to niece Jane Gibbon daughter of sister Martha Gibbon at 21 or marriage and other half to said brother in law John Coppin. Witnesses: Rich: Monnis, Jo: Johnson, Nathaniel Everndon.

Foot. 67.

THE HAYNE FAMILY^a

BY THEODORE D. JERVEY.

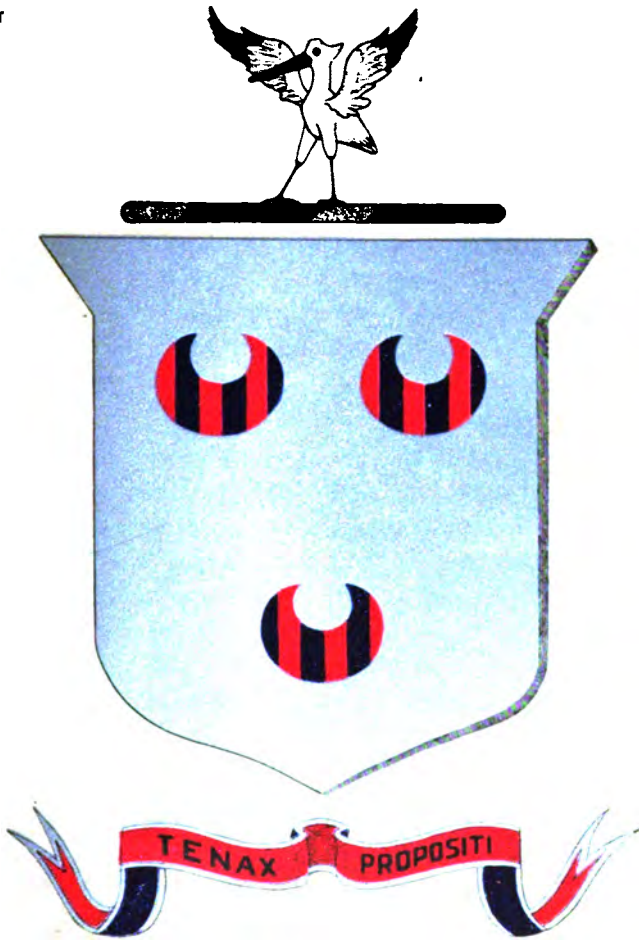
JOHN HAYNE, the founder of the Hayne family in South Carolina, came to the Province in 1700¹, settling in Colleton County. He probably died about 1718, as his will is declared to have borne date Dec. 20, 1717, and to have been recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Province, by a deed which recites the marriage of his widow to one William Long prior to 1824². By his marriage with Mary Deane he had issue:

- 1 John Hayne.
- 2 Edward Hayne.
- 3 Joseph Hayne.
- 4 Hannah Hayne.
- 5 Matthew Hayne.

^a Through the generosity of Mr. Frank B. Hayne, of New Orleans, the Editor has been enabled to embellish this genealogy with a colored representation of the Hayne arms and several pictures of especially distinguished Haynes.

¹ By a genealogical chart in an old Bible it appears that the family came from Shropshire, three miles from Shrewsbury, in England, and that John Hayne's mother was named Elizabeth.

² To all to whom these presents may come Greeting. Whereas John Haynes, the father of the said John Haynes, and Mathew Haynes late of Colleton County planter by his last will and testament * * bearing date Dec. 20, 1717, etc. And whereas Mary Haynes the mother of John Haynes and Mathew Haynes the widow and relict during her widowhood did purchase four several tracts of land and afterwards did intermarry with John Long and by deed bearing date June 16, 1724, did convey to John Haynes, John Williamson and Timothy Hendricks in trust for the use of John Haynes, the eldest son of John Haynes, Edward Haynes, Joseph Haynes, Hannah Haynes, Mathew Haynes, Susannah Haynes, Isaac Haynes minors the children of John Haynes. * * etc. (Book T, p. 177. M. C. Records, Charleston Co.)



Hayne.

[These arms were used by the Hayne family of South Carolina at a very early date. The following description of them is given in Burke's *General Armory*:

"HAYNES. Ar. three crescents, paly of six, gu. and az. *Crest*—A stork, wings displ. ppr. in the beak a serpent of the last."]

- 6 Susannah Hayne.
- 7 Isaac Hayne, *b.* July 27, 1714; *d.* Dec. 23, 1751.
- 8 Abraham Hayne, *b.* 171—; *d.* 172—.

I.

JOHN HAYNE [John¹] was born about 1700. He married Mary Edings by whom he had issue:

- 9 John Hayne, *b.* 1728; *d.* Nov. 1743.
- 10 William Hayne, *b.* Jany. 23, 1730; *d.* Nov. 26, 1764.
- 11 Abraham Hayne, *b.* Jany. 15, 1732, *d.* 178—.
- 12 Martha Hayne.

10.

WILLIAM HAYNE [John², John¹] was born Jany 23, 1730, and died Nov. 26, 1764. He married Mary Bulline by whom he had issue:

- 13 Susannah Hayne.

13.

SUSANNAH HAYNE [William³, John², John¹] married John Simmons by whom she had issue:

- 14 William Hayne Simmons³, *b.* 1784; *d.* 1870.
- 15 James Wright Simmons, a writer.
- 16 Caroline Simmons.
- 17 Susan Pinckney Simmons.

11.

ABRAHAM HAYNE [John², John¹] was born Jany 15, 1732, and died about 178—⁴. He married Susannah Branford by whom he had issue:

¹ "M. D. poeta literatus."—Inscription Magnolia Cemetery.

⁴ Captured and imprisoned by British authorities during the Revolution.—*Lives of Robert Young Hayne and Hugh Swinton Legaré* (Paul H. Hayne), p. 16.

- 18 Abraham Hayne, *b.* — — —; *d.* 176—.
- 19 William Hayne, *b.* February 2, 1766; *d.* Nov. 1817
- 20 Alice Hayne.

19.

WILLIAM HAYNE [Abraham³, John², John¹] was born February 2, 1766, and died November, 1817. He married, April 6, 1786, Elizabeth Peronneau⁵ by whom he had issue:

- 21 William A. Hayne, *b.* Jany. 28, 1787; *d.* Mch. 16, 1841.
- 22 Arthur P. Hayne, *b.* Mch. 12, 1788.
- 23 Susan B. Hayne, *b.* Sept. 21, 1789.
- 24 Abraham Hayne, *b.* Dec. 20, 1790.
- 25 Robert Y. Hayne, *b.* Nov. 10, 1791.
- 26 Henry Hayne, *b.* July 29, 1793.
- 27 Eliza P. Hayne, *b.* July 29, 1795; *d.* 1875.
- 28 Mary Hayne, *b.* Jany. 6, 1797.
- 29 Mary A. Hayne, *b.* Dec. 5, 1797; *d.* 1875.
- 30 Ann Hayne, *b.* Dec. 9, 1798.
- 31 Sarah Hayne, *b.* Feby. 20, 1800.
- 32 Abraham Hayne, *b.* Sept. 3, 1801.
- 33 Paul H. Hayne, *b.* June 21, 1803; *d.* Sept. 14, 1831.
- 34 Anna P. Hayne, *b.* Oct. 12, 1804; *d.* 1857.

22.

ARTHUR P. HAYNE [William⁴, Abraham³, John², John¹] was born March 12, 1788, and died January 7, 1867. He served in the war of 1812 and attained the rank of Colonel⁶.

"MARRIED.]" * * * "Last evening, Mr. WILLIAM HAYNE, of Ponpon, to Miss ELIZABETH PERONNEAU, daughter of the deceased Arthur Peronneau, Esq; of this City."—*The Charleston Morning Post, and Daily Advertiser*, Friday, April 7, 1786.

"MARRIED.]. Mr. William Hayne, of Ponpon, to Miss Elizabeth Peronneau, daughter of Arthur Peronneau, Esq; of this city, deceased."—*The State Gazette of South-Carolina*, Monday, April 10, 1786.

* "Colonel Arthur P. Hayne, (a distinguished soldier of the war of 1812, and the friend and companion in arms of Andrew Jackson,)"—*O'Neill's Bench and Bar*, Vol. II., p. 18



ABRAHAM HAYNE (1732-1782).



MRS. SUSANNAH (BRANFORD) HAYNE.

(FROM ORIGINAL PAINTINGS.)

He was the friend and admirer of President Jackson whose admiration of and respect for his brother he has recorded⁷. Appointed by Governor Allston, Senator from South Carolina to succeed Hon. J. J. Evans, May 11, 1858, he filled the station with dignity, retiring in December following upon the election of Senator Chesnut. He married Frances Duncan by whom he had issue:

35 Francis D. Hayne.

23.

SUSAN BRANFORD HAYNE [William⁴, Abraham³ John², John¹] was born Sept. 21, 1789, and died———. She married Hext McCall by whom she had issue:

36 William McCall.

37 Susan B. McCall.

38 Anna McCall.

39 Elizabeth McCall.

40 Martha McCall.

25.

ROBERT Y. HAYNE [William⁴, Abraham³, John², John¹] was born November 10, 1791. From his birth he was con-

⁷ "Jackson did more to produce the Compromise Act than anyone and his *friendship* for my brother had a great deal to do with it.—It was the *greatest moral victory on record* for So. Ca."—MSS. note by A. P. Hayne at foot of account of the meeting, in 1837, between Gov. Hayne and Jackson. (Charleston Library Society's copy of O'Neill's *Bench and Bar*, p. 33, Vol. II.)

"Hayne, Arthur P. S. C. S. C. 1 lt lft drgs 3 May 1808; capt 10 Nov 1809; maj 1 lft drgs 1 Aug 1813; col i g 12 Apr 1814; col a g 1 Mar 1815 to rank from 12 Apr 1814; reverted to col i g 3 May 1816; bvt lt col 23 Dec 1814 for gal con at New Orleans La; resd 30 Sept 1820; maj paymr 4 July 1836; resd 25 Oct 1836; [died 7 Jan 1867.]" —*Historical Register and Dictionary of the United Army* (F. B. Heitman), Vol. I., p. 515.

On a roster of the United States Army, published the *Charleston Courier*, May 30, 1815, he appears as adjutant-general of the U. S. A. for the Northern Division, appointed April 12, 1814, having previously been brevetted colonel.

fided to the care of Mrs. Young, the widow of Dr. Robert Young whose name he bore⁸. For nine years he resided at Beaufort, S. C., coming to Charleston in 1800, where he entered first the school of Mr. Mason⁹, and later that of Dr. John Smith. In his 18th. year he entered the law office of Langdon Cheves and was admitted to the Bar at Charleston November 2, 1812. In October, 1814, he was elected a member of the State Legislature from St. Philip's and St. Michael's at the head of the Republican ticket¹⁰, and on Tuesday, November 24, 1818, at the beginning of his third term, he was elected Speaker¹¹, but just a day or two prior to the adjournment of the Session (December 18, 1818) he was appointed attorney-general of the State to succeed James S. Richardson, elected judge.¹² In 1820 he was appointed, by President Monroe, United States District Attorney for South Carolina, but declined.¹³ On December

⁸ *Lives of Robert Young Hayne and Hugh Swinton Legaré*, p. 10.

⁹ ENGLISH SCHOOL,

TROTT STREET.

THE exercises of this as well as of the other schools under my direction, recommence THIS DAY.

Hours of attendance for Young Ladies at my house in Quince-street from eleven to two. Instruction in Dancing, Music, and in the French Language may be had in addition to the usual school exercises.

Boarding, lodging and washing on the most reasonable terms or Breakfast and Dinners as may suit the convenience of those at a distance.

The public's most obedient,

William Mason, A. M.

N. B. A Classical assistant wanted. One hundred and fifty guineas, punctually paid quarterly and Boarding and Lodging in my family, are offered a gentleman properly qualified. Apply at my house within the hours of 7 and 8 in the morning."—*South-Carolina State Gazette, and Timothy's Daily Advertiser*, Monday, June 2, 1800.

¹⁰ He got 1205 votes and the next man got 1160. (See *City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser*, October 14, 1814.

¹¹ *Charleston Courier*, November 28, 1818.

¹² *Ibid*, December 22nd. and 23rd., 1818.

¹³ "We learn that ROBERT Y. HAYNE, Esq. has been appointed by the President of the United States, Attorney for the District of South-



ROBERT V. HAYNE (1791-1839).

**From a steel engraving by James B. Longacre, Philadelphia,
1840, from an original drawing by Long-
acre from life in 1830.**



ROBERT Y. HAYNE,
 SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE, ATTORNEY-GENERAL, U.S. SENATOR,
 GOVERNOR OF SO. CA., FIRST MAYOR OF CHARLESTON.
 HIS LAST PUBLIC SERVICE
 WAS HIS EFFORT TO OPEN DIRECT RAILROAD COMMUNICATION
 WITH THE VAST INTERIOR OF OUR CONTINENT.

"NEXT TO THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION I KNOW OF NOTHING
 TO BE COMPARED WITH THE INFLUENCE OF A FREE,
 SOCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE, IN SOFTENING
 ASPERITIES, REMOVING PREJUDICES, EXTENDING
 KNOWLEDGE AND PROMOTING HUMAN HAPPINESS." HAYNE



BUST (BY E. V. VALENTINE, 1883) IN CITY HALL,
 CHARLESTON, S. C.

4. 1822, at the age of thirty-one, he was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Senator William Smith and at the end of his term to succeed himself, March 4, 1829, which office he resigned at the call of his State to become governor during the Nullification issue in 1832. In 1834 his term of office as governor expired and the provisions of the State constitution not admitting of his reelection, he passed out of public life, but soon became major-general of the 2d. division of State militia, and was unanimously elected, in 1836, as first mayor of Charleston by a community which but two years before had been torn by the strife of contending parties.¹⁴ In 1837 he was elected president of the Charleston, Louisville and Cincinnati Company declining a reelection to the mayoralty and devoting the last years of his life to the project of railroad connection between the South and West, dying at Asheville, North Carolina, September 25, 1839. There is a monument to his memory in St. Michael's church-yard, and a marble bust of him, by E. V. Valentine, of Richmond, Va., adorns the Council Chamber of the City Hall of Charleston.¹⁵ He was twice married. First in 1812 to Frances Pinckney, daughter of Hon. Charles Pinckney (1757-1824), by whom he had issue:

41 Robert Y. Hayne, b. 1814; d. 1841.

42 William C. Hayne.

43 Frances Hayne.

Carolina, vice THOMAS PARKER, Esq. deceased."—*The Charleston Courier*, Wednesday, November 1, 1820.

"We are informed that ROBERT Y. HAYNE, Esq. has declined the appointment of U. S. Attorney, for the District of South-Carolina, recently conferred upon him by the President of the United States."—*Ibid*, Friday, November 3, 1820.

¹⁴ *The Charleston Courier*, Sept. 30, 1839.

¹⁵ The following are the inscriptions on the bust, which was executed under direction of Hon. Wm. Ashmead Courtenay, then mayor of Charleston:

His first wife dying in 1818, he married, in 1820, Rebecca Alston, by whom he had issue:

- 44 William Alston Hayne; *b.* April 25, 1821; *d.* Mch. 28, 1901.
- 45 Arthur P. Hayne; *b.* Sept. 30, 1822; *d.* Oct. 15, 1888.

44.

WILLIAM ALSTON HAYNE [Robert Y.,⁵ William,⁴ Abraham,³ John,² John¹] was born April 25, 1821, and died March 28, 1901. He married Margaretta Stiles¹⁶ by whom he had issue:

Front:

ROBERT Y. HAYNE,

Speaker of the House, Attorney-General, U. S. Senator,
Governor of So. Ca., First Mayor of Charleston.

His last public service

Was his effort to open direct railroad communication
with the vast interior of our continent.

"Next to the Christian religion I know of nothing
to be compared with the influence of a free,
social and commercial intercourse in softening
asperities, removing prejudices, extending
knowledge and promoting human happiness." Hayne.

Right:

Born

November 10th

1791

Left:

Died

September 25th

1839.

¹⁶ See Vol. IV. of this magazine, p. 313.

- 46 Robert Y. Hayne, *b.* April 3, 1849; *d.* in infancy.
- 47 Edward S. Hayne, *b.* Nov. 28, 1850; *d.* Dec. 4, 1867.
- 48 Robert Y. Hayne, *b.* Dec. 18, 1853; *d.* April 10, 1903.
- 49 William Alston Hayne, *b.* Nov. 26, 1855.
- 50 Benj. S. Hayne, *b.* Jany. 2, 1858.
- 51 Brewton A. Hayne, *b.* Aug. 17, 1860.
- 52 Stephen Duncan Hayne, *b.* Jany. 2, 1863.
- 53 Arthur P. Hayne, *b.* Febry. 18, 1867.
- 54 Anna S. Hayne, *b.* Aug. 15, 1870; *d.* June 5, 1874.

48.

ROBERT Y. HAYNE [William A.,⁶ Robert Y.,⁵ William,⁴ Abraham,³ John,² John¹] was born Dec. 18, 1853, in Charleston, S. C. In his 14th. year his family removed to California and he was educated in the public schools of San Francisco. Admitted to the bar in 1874, he was elected a judge of the Superior Court of San Francisco in 1880, which position he resigned in 1882 to go to Colorado on account of illness in his family, and while there he became the author of *New Trial and Appeal under the California Code*. In 1887 he was appointed a Commissioner of the Supreme Court of California which he resigned in 1891.¹⁷ In 1880 he married Grace A. Parrott by whom he had issue:

- 55 Robert Y. Hayne, *b.* June 7, 1881.
- 56 John Parrott Hayne, *b.* Mch. 28, 1896.

49.

W. ALSTON HAYNE [William A.,⁶ Robert Y.,⁵ William,⁴ Abraham,³ John,² John¹] was born Nov. 26, 1855. He married Maud E. C. Bourn Dec. 27, 1899, by whom he had issue:

- 57 William A. B. Hayne, *b.* Nov. 26, 1900.
- 58 Francis Bourn Hayne, *b.* Sept. 6, 1903.

¹⁷ See Vol. IV. of this magazine, pp. 262 and 313.

50.

BENJAMIN S. HAYNE [William A.⁶, Robert Y.⁵, William⁴, Abraham³, John², John¹] was born Jany. 2, 1858. He married Letitia Yonge Sept. 12, 1896, by whom he had issue:

59 Benjamin S. Hayne, *b.* April 18, 1897.

51.

BREWTON A. HAYNE [William A.⁶, Robert Y.⁵, William⁴, Abraham³, John², John¹] was born August 17, 1860. He married Sally T. Perkins, February 17, 1887, by whom he had issue:

60 Margaret P. Hayne, *b.* Feby. 9, 1888.

61 Brewton A. Hayne, *b.* June 5, 1889; *d.* Sept. 20, 1890.

62 Arthur P. Hayne, *b.* Aug. 2, 1892.

52.

STEPHEN DUNCAN HAYNE [William A.⁶, Robert Y.⁵, William⁴, Abraham³, John², John¹] was born January 2, 1863. He married Agnes Howard, August 10, 1895, by whom he had issue:

63 Agnes M. Hayne, *b.* Sept. 22, 1896.

64 Stephen Duncan Hayne, *b.* Dec. 6, 1899.

45.

ARTHUR P. HAYNE [Robert Y.⁵, William⁴, Abraham³, John², John¹] was born September 30, 1822, and died October 15, 1888. He married Julia Dean by whom he had issue:

65 Arthur Hayne, *b.* Sept. 19, 1856; *d.* Oct. 25, 1883.

66 Motte A. Hayne, *b.* June 22, 1858; *d.* July 10, 1858.

67 Robert Y. Hayne, *b.* Sept. 5, 1859; *d.* Dec. 28, 1866.

68 Julia Hayne, *b.* Feby. 27, 1862.

68.

JULIA HAYNE [Arthur P.⁶, Robert Y.⁵, William⁴, Abraham³, John², John¹] was born February 27, 1862. She married James P. Langhorne Oct. 5, 1882, by whom she had issue:

- 69 Margaretta H. Langhorne, *b.* Aug. 21, 1883; *d.* Oct. 4, 1887.
- 70 James P. Langhorne, *b.* Nov. 21, 1884.
- 71 Mary E. Langhorhe, *b.* Jan. 30, 1886.
- 72 Julia H. Langhorne, *b.* Nov. 20, 1887.

27.

ELIZA P. HAYNE [William⁴, Abraham³, John², John¹] was born July 29, 1795, and died in 1875. She married William Edward Hayne (107), her cousin, by whom she had issue:

- 73 Eliza P. Hayne, *b.* April 20, 1823; *d.* 1863.
- 74 William E. Hayne, *b.* Dec. 24, 1824; *d.* 1892.
- 75 Octavius A. Hayne, *b.* May 16, 1826; *d.* 1827.
- 76 Susan B. Hayne, *b.* April 23, 1829; *d.* March 10, 1895.
- 77 Mary H. Hayne, *b.* Aug. 21, 1830; *d.* May 14, 1831.
- 78 Harriet B. Hayne, *b.* Aug. 21, 1834; *d.* 1841.
- 79 Franklin B. Hayne, *b.* Aug. 10, 1836; *d.* April 8, 1839.
- 80 Mary H. Hayne, *b.* Nov. 14, 1839; *d.* Dec. 4, 1840.

33.

PAUL H. HAYNE [William⁴, Abraham³, John², John¹] was born June 21, 1803; and died September 14, 1831. A lieutenant in U. S. Navy, he married Emily McElhenny by whom he had issue:

- 81 Paul Hamilton Hayne, *b.* Jany. 1, 1830; *d.* July 6, 1886.

81.

PAUL H. HAYNE [Paul H.⁵, William⁴, Abraham³, John², John¹] was born January 1, 1830, and died July 6, 1886.



PAUL HAMILTON HAYNE.

WILLIAM HAMILTON HAYNE.

THE HAYNE POETS.

A writer of prominence¹⁸, he married Mary Michel in 1852, by whom he had issue:

- 82 William Hamilton Hayne, *b.* Mch. 11, 1856. Also a writer of note, many of his poems and sketches appearing in periodical publications.¹⁹

4.

HANNAH HAYNE [John¹] was born about 1707, and died November 14, 1784.²⁰ She married John Splatt by whom she had issue:

- 83 Mary Splatt.
84 John Splatt, died in 1752.
85 Joseph Splatt.
86 Francis Splatt.
87 Eliza Splatt.
88 Benjamin Splatt.
89 Hannah Splatt, *m.* Girardeau.
90 Edward Splatt.
91 Martha Splatt, *m.* Maybank.
92 Susannah Splatt, *m.* Swinton.

6.

SUSANNAH HAYNE [John¹] was born about 1712. She married William Nash, by whom she had issue:

¹⁸His first volume of poems was published by the old house of Ticknor & Fields, Boston, in 1855, when he was some twenty five years old: his second in 1857, and his third in 1860. In 1872 the Lippincotts published his *Legends and Lyrics* and in 1873 his edition of his friend Henry Timrod's poems appeared. In 1875 *The Mountain of the Lovers* was published and in 1878 his memorial sketches of Governor Hayne and Mr. Legaré appeared. (Biographical Sketch in Hayne's *Complete Poems*. D. Lothrop & Co., p. vi.)

¹⁹ See *Who is Who in America*, 1901-1902.

²⁰ "The same day" [Sunday before] "in this City, Mrs. Hannah Splatt, aged 77 years, relict of the deceased Mr. John Splatt, formerly of Ponpon."—*The South-Carolina Gazette, and Public Advertiser*, Wednesday, November 17, 1784.

See also *Ralph Bailey of Edisto Island and Some of His Descendants* (by A. S. Salley, Jr.), pp. 12 and 13.

- 93 Mary Nash.
- 94 Elizabeth Nash.
- 95 Hannah Nash.

7.

ISAAC HAYNE [John¹] was born July 27, 1714, and died December 23, 1751. He married Elizabeth Oswald by whom he had issue:

- 96 Elizabeth Hayne, *b.* Sept. 15, 1736; *d.* Aug. 8, 1737.

- 97 Isaac Hayne, *b.* May 25, 1738; *d.* July 1, 1739.

On the death of Elizabeth he married Sarah Stokes and upon her death Sarah Williamson by whom he had issue:

- 98 Mary Hayne, *b.* Febry. 14, 1743; *d.* Jany. 9, 1769.

- 99 Isaac Hayne, *b.* Sept. 23, 1745; *d.* Aug. 4, 1781.

On her death he married Mary Bee, by whom he had issue:

- 100 John Hayne, *b.* Sept. 19, 1748; *d.* Sept. 29, 1748.

99.

ISAAC HAYNE [Isaac², John¹] was born September 23, 1745, and died Aug. 4, 1781. He was a captain in the Colleton County Regiment of militia²¹, August 5, 1775, and in January, 1777, was elected a representative to the Assembly from St. Paul's Parish²². The peculiar conditions of his surrender to the British and subsequent service against them, his capture while holding the commission of colonel of the Colleton County Regiment, South Carolina militia, Revolutionary forces, and the manly dignity with which he met the tragic death sentence inflicted upon him by the British military authorities²³ made him a

²¹ See Vol. II. of this Magazine, p. 6.

²² *The History South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775-1780*, by Edward McCrady, p. 212.

²³ In the Name of God Amen I Isaac Hayne of St. Bartholomew's Parish, Colleton County, and Province of South Carolina, being in Bodily Health and of a sound and perfect mind and memory do make this my last Will and Testament. In the first place I recommend my immortal soul to Almighty God who gave it beseeching his most

national historical figure in the history of the Revolutionary war.

By his marriage with Elizabeth Hutson, July 18, 1765²⁴, he had issue:

- 101 Isaac Hayne, *b.* July 2, 1766; *d.* Dec. 13, 1802.
- 102 Mary Hayne, *b.* April 11, 1768; *d.* Sept. 2, 1768.
- 103 Sarah Hayne, *b.* Aug. 10, 1770; *d.* Jany. 25, 1800.
- 104 John H. Hayne, *b.* Febry. 8, 1773; *d.* June, 1825.
- 105 Elizabeth Hayne, *b.* Nov. 17, 1774; *d.* Sept. 14, 1776.
- 106 Mary Hayne, *b.* Aug. 29, 1776. }
- 107 William Edward, *b.* Aug. 29, 1776) ; *d.* 1843.

101.

ISAAC HAYNE [Isaac³, Isaac², John¹] was born July 2, 1766, and died Dec. 13, 1802. He married Mary Hopkins, December 12, 1793, by whom he had issue:

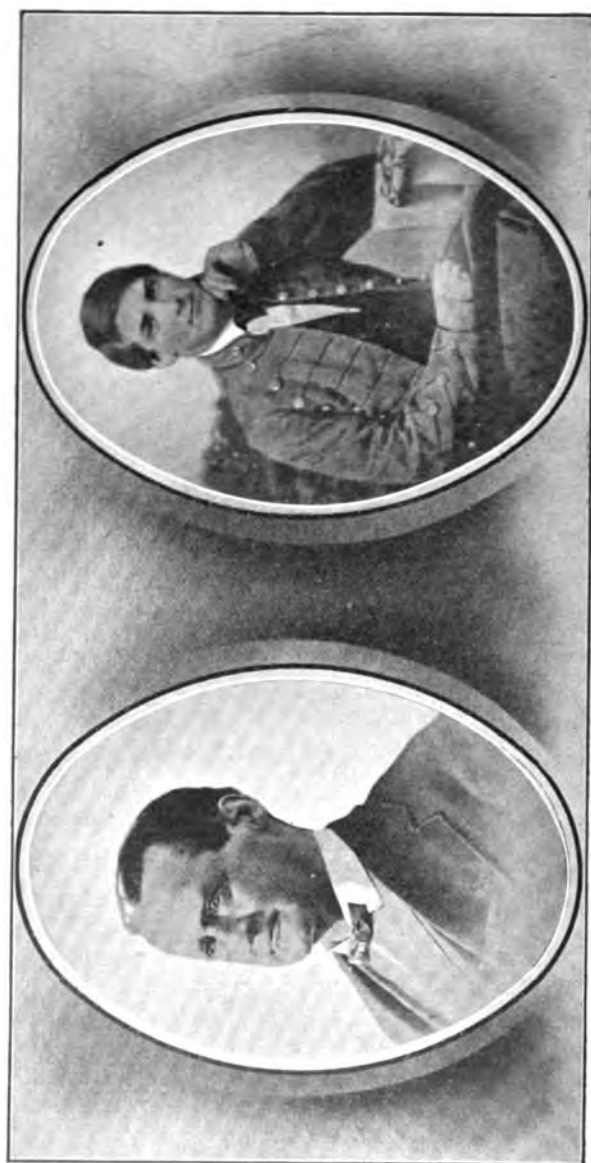
- 108 Isaac Joseph Hayne, *b.* Febry. 5, 1795; *d.* July 15, 1798.
- 109 Francis H. Hayne, *b.* Aug. 17, 1797.
- 110 Eliza W. Hayne, *b.* Jany. 13, 1800.
- 111. Isaac Hayne, *b.* Jany. 28, 1802; *d.* 1802.

107.

WILLIAM EDWARD HAYNE [Isaac³, Isaac², John¹] was born Aug. 29, 1776, and died in 1843. On January 28, 1806, he married Eloisa Brevard. She died August 27, 1820, and on January 7, 1822, he married Eliza P. Hayne

gracious acceptance of it through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ who I trust will not reject me a Penitent Sinner. * * Interalliate eldest son my books and manuscripts * * but no cost must be spared in the children's education. (Will of Isaac Hayne, Probated Mch. 15, 1783. Will Book A. p. 41, Charleston Co. Probate Court records.) See also McCrady's *History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1780-1783*, pp. 130-134, 150, 318-321, 364, 381, 382-412, 434, 466, 544, 726, and Vol. III. of this magazine p. 220.

²⁴ *The South-Carolina Gazette*, Saturday, July 20, 1765; Salley's *Marriage Notices in The South-Carolina Gazette and Its Successors*, p. 29.



HON. ISAAC W. HAYNE 1809-1880.

EDMUND SHUBRICK HAYNE (1843-1865).

(27). On December 20, 1839, he was elected Comptroller-General of the State of South Carolina²⁵.

By Eloisa Brevard he had issue: (See No. 27.)

- 112 Isaac William Hayne, *b.* Mch. 16, 1809; *d.* 1880.
- 113 Rebecca H. Hayne, *b.* July 17, 1811; *d.* July 6, 1834.
- 114 Alexander B. Hayne, *b.* July 5, 1813; *d.* Aug. 24, 1814.
- 115 Franklin A. B. Hayne, *b.* Nov. 22, 1814; *d.* Dec. 24, 1830.
- 116 Eloisa Mary Hayne, *b.* Sept. 1, 1818.
- 117 Sarah Martha Hayne, *b.* Febry. 12, 1820; *d.* June 18, 1870.

112.

ISAAC WILLIAM HAYNE [William Edward⁴, Isaac³, Isaac², John¹] was born March 16, 1809. In December, 1848, he was elected Attorney-General of the State of South Carolina, and served as such until 1868. On January 12, 1861, he was sent by Governor Pickens as Special Envoy from the State of South Carolina to President Buchanan "to effect if possible an amicable and peaceful transfer of the fort (Sumter) and settlement of all questions relating to property"²⁶. He remained a month but was met with

²⁵ *The Charleston Courier*. December 25, 1839.

²⁶ "You say that the fort was garrisoned for our protection and is held for the same purpose for which it has been ever held since its construction. Are you not aware, that to hold in the territory of a foreign power a fortress against her will, avowedly for the purpose of protecting her citizens is perhaps the highest insult which one government can offer to another? But Fort Sumter was never garrisoned at all until South Carolina had dissolved her connection with your Government. This garrison entered it in the night with every circumstance of secrecy after spiking the guns and burning the gun carriages and cutting down the flag staff of an adjacent fort which was then abandoned. South Carolina had not taken Fort Sumter into her own possession only because of her misplaced confidence in a government which deceived her."—Passage from the last letter of Col. Hayne to the President, *Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*, by Jefferson Davis, Vol. I, p. 219.

evasion and unsatisfactory answers and returned. He died in March, 1880. On May 1, 1834, he married Alicia Paulina Trapier, by whom he had issue:

- 118 Isaac Hayne, *b.* April 5, 1835; *d.* Oct. 8, 1836.
- 119 Harriet B. Hayne, *b.* Febry. 9, 1837.
- 120 Richard T. Hayne, *b.* Febry. 18, 1838; *d.* Febry. 22, 1838.
- 121 Isaac Hayne, *b.* July 16, 1839; *d.* Nov. 7, 1888.
- 122 Theodore B. Hayne, *b.* Mch. 12, 1841.
- 123 Edmund T. Shubrick Hayne, *b.* Dec. 4, 1843; *d.* June 30, 1862²⁷.
- 124 Mary E. Hayne, *b.* April 10, 1845; *d.* Nov. 29, 1868.
- 125 Paul Trapier Hayne, *b.* Dec. 14, 1846.
- 126 Robert B. Hayne, *b.* Mch. 30, 1848; *d.* August, 1883.
- 127 William E. Hayne, *b.* Mch. 4, 1852.
- 128 Branford S. Hayne, *b.* Febry. 13, 1858.

119.

HARRIET B. HAYNE [Isaac W^m5, William Edward⁴, Isaac³, Isaac², John¹] was born February 9, 1837. She married Edward H. Barnwell, Nov. 20, 1860, by whom she had issue:²⁸

²⁷ Mortally wounded at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862, while gallantly supporting the flag of his regiment. His name is included on the tablet of the Confederate dead of St. Philip's Church, Charleston, and on the tablet to the color guard of the 1st. regiment in the State House, Columbia.

"Edmund Shubrick Hayne, a handsome and courageous boy, was a member of the Carolina Light Infantry, First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, Gregg's Brigade. He was one of the Color Guard, and at the battle of Cold Harbor, Virginia: when Color Bearer James H. Taylor was killed, young Hayne took the flag and fearlessly carried it until he fell mortally wounded.

JAMES ARMSTRONG,
Formerly Captain Color Company,
First Regiment, S. C. V."

²⁸ See Vol. II. of this magazine, p. 78.

- 129 William H. Barnwell, *b.* Nov. 12, 1861.
- 130 Isaac H. Barnwell, *b.* Febry. 21, 1864.
- 131 Alice Trapier Barnwell, *b.* Oct. 12, 1865.
- 132 Edward Barnwell, *b.* Mch. 21, 1868; *d.* Nov. 5, 1886.
- 133 Stephen Elliott Barnwell, *b.* Febry. 13, 1870.
- 134 Harriet Hayne Barnwell, *b.* Oct. 12, 1871; *d.* Sept. 9, 1874.
- 135 Robert Woodward Barnwell, *b.* Febry. 7, 1873.
- 136 Joseph Walker Barnwell, *b.* July 19, 1875.

121.

ISAAC HAYNE [Isaac William⁵, William Edward⁴, Isaac³, Isaac², John¹] was born July 16, 1839, and died November 7, 1888. During the Confederate war he served as an aide upon the staff of Brigadier-General Johnson Hagood. He married Ellen Frost, by whom he had issue:

- 137 Isaac Hayne, *b.* May 22, 1870; *d.* Oct. 19, 1899.
- 138 Mary D. Hayne, *b.* Jany. 14, 1871; *d.* Jan. 9, 1873.
- 139 Ellen F. Hayne, *b.* Nov. 15, 1873.
- 140 Henry F. Hayne, *b.* Jany. 22, 1876.
- 141 Alice P. T. Hayne, *b.* June 29, 1878.
- 142 Eliza F. Hayne, *b.* Oct. 21, 1880.
- 143 Edmund Shubrick Hayne, *b.* Oct. 16, 1883.
- 144 Henrietta G. Hayne, *b.* Oct. 14, 1887.

122.

THEODORE B. HAYNE [Isaac Wm.⁵, William Edw.⁴, Isaac³, Isaac², John¹] was born March 12, 1841. On 19th. April, 1870, he married Lillah Adams. He served in the Confederate war as a captain of artillery in Lucas's battalion. By his marriage above he had issue:

- 145 Margaret Hayne, *b.* Mch. 9, 1871.
- 146 James Adams Hayne, *b.* Mch. 18, 1872.
- 147 Alicia Trapier Hayne, *b.* May 12, 1875.

148 Theodore B. Hayne, *b.* Dec. 24, 1878; *d.* Dec. 25, 1878.

149 Theodora B. Hayne, *b.* Sept. 29, 1889.

145.

MARGARET HAYNE [Theodore B.⁶, Isaac William⁵, William Edw.⁴, Isaac³, Isaac², John¹] was born March 9, 1871. On Dec. 10, 1891, she married H. C. Beattie, by whom she had issue:

150 Harvey Cleveland Beattie, *b.* Dec. 23, 1892.

151 Margaret H. Beattie, *b.* Aug. 19, 1896.

152 Elizabeth A. Beattie, *b.* Sept. 6, 1899.

153 Hamlin Beattie, *b.* Nov. 18, 1903.

146.

JAMES ADAMS HAYNE [Theodore B.⁶, Isaac Wm⁵, William Edw^{d4}, Isaac³, Isaac², John¹] was born March 18, 1872. He married October 30, 1897, Frances Thorne, by whom he had issue:

154 Theodore B. Hayne, *b.* Aug. 3, 1898.

155 Frances T. Hayne, *b.* Dec. 25, 1900.

156 Lillah A. Hayne, *b.* Oct. 5, 1902.

147.

ALICIA T. HAYNE [Theodore B.⁶, Isaac Wm⁵, William Edw^{d4}, Isaac³, Isaac², John¹] was born May 12, 1875. On Oct. 15, 1902, she married William Martin Davidge, by whom she had issue:

157 Alicia H. Davidge.

125.

PAUL TRAPIER HAYNE [Isaac Wm⁵, William Edw^{d4}, Isaac³, Isaac², John¹] was born Dec. 14, 1846. He married Marianna Irvine, April 7, 1874, by whom he had issue:

158 Mary Shubrick Hayne, *b.* April 1, 1875; *d.* Dec. 12, 1880.

- 159 Paul T. Hayne, *b.* Aug. 26, 1876.
- 160 Adele I. Hayne, *b.* Nov. 13, 1877.
- 161 Frances I. Hayne, *b.* Mch. 22, 1881.
- 162 Isaac W. Hayne, *b.* Mch. 23, 1883.
- 163 Harriet B. Hayne, *b.* Nov. 15, 1884.
- 164 Marianna Hayne, *b.* June 30, 1887.
- 165 Frances McMahon Hayne, *b.* July 4, 1889.

159.

PAUL T. HAYNE [Paul T.⁶, Isaac W^{m5}, William Ed^{wd4}, Isaac³, Isaac², John¹] was born August 26, 1876. First Lieutenant 14th. Cavalry, U. S. A. On April 14, 1903, he married Hermione Crosby by whom he had issue:

- 166 Paul T. Hayne, *b.* Mch. 28, 1904.

127.

WILLIAM E. HAYNE [Isaac William⁵, William Ed^{wd4}, Isaac³, Isaac², John¹] was born March 4, 1852, and married, December 10, 1888, Jeanne Honoré Morancy, by whom he had issue:

- 167 Franklin B. Hayne, *b.* Jany. 28, 1891.
- 168 Honoré M. Hayne, *b.* Nov. 10, 1892.
- 169 William E. Hayne, *b.* Febry., 1894.
- 170 Mary Agnes Hayne, *b.* Aug. 28, 1901.

128.

FRANKLIN B. HAYNE, christened BRANFORD SHUBRICK HAYNE [Isaac W^{m5}, William Edward⁴, Isaac³, Isaac², John¹], was born February 13, 1858. His name was changed to Franklin B. Hayne April 13, 1861. He is a very successful cotton merchant of New Orleans. He married Emily Poitevent, by whom he had issue:

- 171 John Poitevent Hayne.
- 172 Mary H. Hayne.
- 173 Emily Hayne.

113.

REBECCA H. HAYNE [William Ed^{wd}⁴, Isaac³, Isaac², John¹] was born July 17, 1811, and died July 6, 1834. She married Judge A. P. Butler, afterwards U. S. Senator from South Carolina²⁹, by whom she had issue:

174 Eloise Brevard Butler, *b.* June 10, 1834.

116.

ELOISE MARY HAYNE [William Ed^{wd}⁴, Isaac³, Isaac², John¹] was born September 1, 1818. She married, May 18, 1837, Gen. Wm. E. Martin, by whom she had issue:

175 Eliza H. Martin, *b.* Febry. 26, 1838; *d.* inf.

176 William D. Martin, *b.* Nov. 1, 1839.

177 Edward H. Martin, *b.* Febry. 26, 1841.

178 Vincent F. Martin, *b.* Nov. 8, 1843.

179 Sally D. Martin, *b.* Oct. 14, 1845.

180 Robert H. Martin, *b.* Dec. 12, 1847.

181 Eloisa B. Martin, *b.* July 14, 1850.

182 Isaac H. Martin, *b.* Mch. 14, 1852; *d.* same month.

117.

SARAH MARTHA HAYNE [William Edward⁴, Isaac³, Isaac², John¹] was born February 12, 1820, and died June 18, 1870. She married Alexander Ross Taylor, May 18, 1837, by whom she had issue:

183 William Hayne Taylor, *b.* Sept. 26, 1838; *d.* April 18, 1862.

184 Sally Chesnut Taylor, *b.* Aug. 26, 1840; *d.* Dec. 4, 1840.

185 John Taylor, *b.* Mch. 11, 1842.

186 Harriet Hayne Taylor, *b.* in 1843; died in infancy.

187 Alexander Ross Taylor, *b.* Aug. 9, 1845; *d.* July 27, 1865.

188 Isaac Hayne Taylor, *b.* Oct. 27, 1847; *d.* Dec. 14, 1848.

189 Albert Rhett Taylor, *b.* May 15, 1860.

²⁹ See Vol. IV. of this magazine, p. 306.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT JOHNSON IN 1775.—The following note from Hon. Henry Laurens, President of the Council of Safety, to Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac Motte, who commanded the detachment which on the morning of September 15, 1775, captured Fort Johnson¹, has been discovered since the publication of the papers of the first Council of Safety of South Carolina in the 1st., 2nd. and 3rd. volumes of this magazine:

15th Sept. 1775 9 o'Clock at night.

We have such Confidence in you as to leave no Room to doubt your making a brave Defence in Case of an Attack; and we are persuaded that you will do every Thing that Prudence will warrant, to repel *any* Force which may be brought against you.

Endorsed: Copy to Coll^o. Motte
15 Septem 1775-

CAPTAIN EZEKIEL POLK.—The following letter from Hon. Henry Laurens, President of the Council of Safety, has likewise been discovered since the publication of the papers of the first Council of Safety:

Charles Town 13th. Octobr. 1775.

Sir—

Two circumstances occasioned our not answering your former Letter—Mr. Henry who was to have called on the president neglected to do so & went out of Town, & as we had written fully to the Honble. Mr. Drayton concerning your new raised Company & had relied upon him for transmitting to you our Resolutions, it appeared unnecessary to repeat them by a Special Messenger. After you had retired from the Regiment of Rangers², we filled up the

¹ See Vol. I. of this magazine, pp. 280-281, 282, 283, 287 and 290.

² See Vol. I. of this magazine, pp. 69-71.

vacancy, & then it was impracticable to rejoin your Troop to that Corp—but in order to give due encouragement to your recollected zeal in the public Service, we Resolved to confirm the order of Mr. Drayton & Mr. Tenent^a & authorized the former to assure you that your new Company should be kept in pay equal to that which is allowed to the Rangers, & we had reason to conclude that Mr. Drayton had given you the proper information on this head until his late return to Charles Town when we learned from him that he had omitted it.

your Letter of the 2^d. Inst. informs us that you have been active in the public cause as a Magistrate & as a friend to Liberty & we approve of the measures which you have pursued for retaining the Enemies of their own & of American freedom in a State of Neutrality^b we hope such Steps will lead them on after further consideration, to be our friends—& in order to keep your Troops in proper exercise we desire you will immediately upon receipt hereof March to Dorchester & there offer your Service to the *Commissioners for fortifying that Town who will probably assign to you the guarding of the public Store of Gunn powder—inform us of your arrival there & we will transmit such farther orders as shall appear to be necessary. If you should not arrive at Dorchester before the 1st. November, you will then leave your Company under the Command of your eldest Lieutenant & give your attendance in provincial Congress we shall make an early representation of your peculiar circumstances & submit to the Representatives of the people whether it will be proper to add yours as a tenth Company to the Regiment of Rangers or continue it under your sole Command Independent.—By order of the Council of Safety

*Commissioners
Benjamin Waring Esqr.
& others—

Captain Ez. Polk—

ILLICIT INTER-PROVINCE TRADE IN 1776.—The following letter from Hon. Henry Laurens, President of the Council of Safety to the Parish Committee of St. Peter's Parish, has been discovered since the publication of the papers of the second Council of Safety of South Carolina in the 3rd. and 4th. volumes of this magazine:

^a Ibid, p. 192.

^b See Vol. II., pp. 103-104, 261-262, 266-267.

Charles Town 10th. January 1776.

Gentlemen—

As the Continental Congress at Philadelphia have Resolved that Vessels ought not to load with the produce of the Colonies to Trade even from one Colony to another but under the Inspection of Committees & as we are now very well assured that too much illicit Trade has been carried on from this Colony to Georgia & that attempts are daily in pand to spread the Evil still wider, we find it necessary to take every Step in our power to put a stop to its progress; for this end we desire you will be very watchful in every part of your district & Suffer no Vessel to take on board any of the produce of this Colony under any pretence whatever without your permission first obtained & that you are well Satisfied such produce is intended to be transported only from one part of the Colony to another, & that no Vessel attempt to load or take produce on board for any other Colony without a Special license—If at any time you discover persons attempting to contravene the fore mentioned Resolution & orders, cause their Vessels & effects on board to be Seized and Safely detained until you Shall have informed, & received further instruction from, the Council of Safety, or Congress.

By order of the Council of Safety

The Committee for St. Peter's Pury'sburgh^a—

Endorsed: Copy 10th. Jan'y 1776.

Comee at St. Peters
Pury'sburgh

A SON OF JEAN PIERRE PURRY.—The following very interesting account of a son of Colonel Jean Pierre Purry, the agent of the Government of South Carolina, who was so successful in procuring settlers for South Carolina in the thirties of the 18th century, is taken from *The State Gazette of South-Carolina* for Monday, November 6, 1786:

"Extract of a letter from Neufchatel (in Switzerland) July 1, 1786.

"The Baron of Purry died lately at Lisbon; he was the youngest son of Colonel Purry, the founder of Purrysburg, in South-Carolina. The generosity of that Nobleman towards his native place deserves to be recorded for imitation of others. While he was living he sent to the town of Neuchatel, where he was born, and of which he was a citizen,

^a Purrysburgh—so named in honor of Jean Pierre Purry, the founder of the town.

50,000l. sterling to build an Hospital and State-House, which are two magnificent buildings—in acknowledgment for such a noble gift, our Magistrate applied to the King of Prussia our Sovereign, humbly requesting him, that he would grant to Mr. Purry the title of Baron, which that great remunerator of merit granted very graciously. The Baron of Purry by his will has left to our town, as a Corporation, 140,000l. sterling, besides 15,000l. in legacies to several of his friends here. The immense fortune he had acquired (in a fair trade, and not by murdering and plundering) is reckoned to be worth 800,000l. sterling. The two sons of John Bull, Esq. Delegate of the State of South-Carolina to Congress, are the Baron's heirs at law, their deceased mother being his niece—He died a bachelor at the age of 76 years.”

MORE MARRIAGE NOTICES FROM THE SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.—The following are two more marriage notices which the editor of this magazine overlooked when making his compilation of *Marriage Notices in The South-Carolina Gazette and Its Successors*:

We have by the last Advice from *Purrysburg* an account of the noble Effects the Climate of that Colony has produced: There is six Couples embarked thence for *Savannah* in *Georgia*, to be joyn'd in the holy State of Matrimony, and half a dozen pair more are preparing themselves for the same. (Saturday, March 2, 1734.)

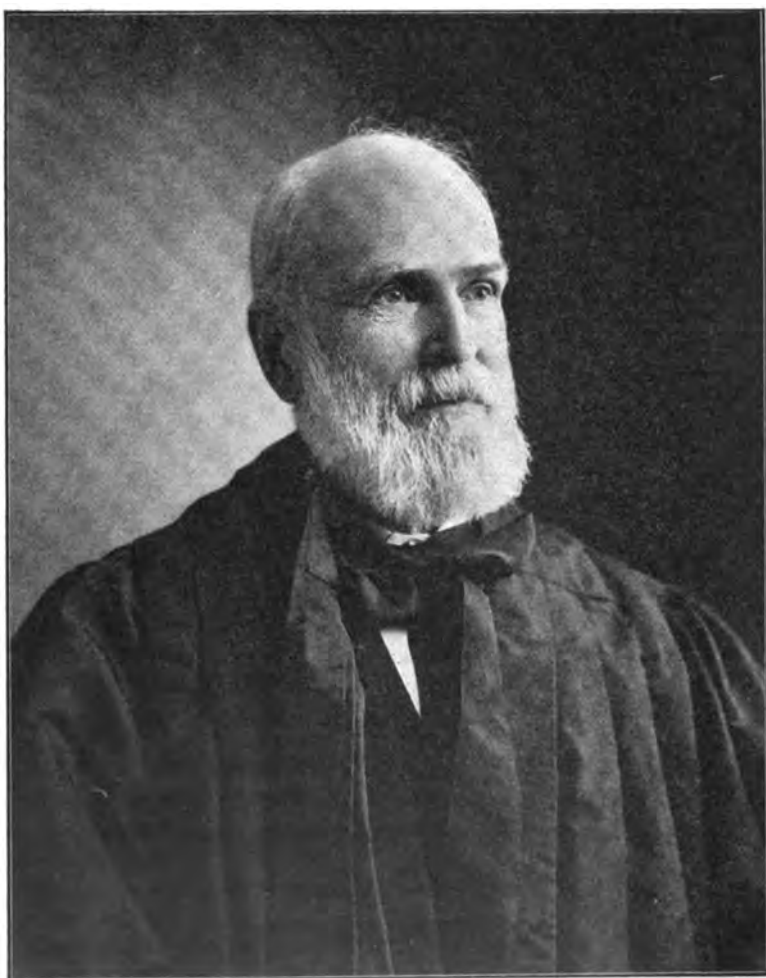
Charlestown, Febr. 15. On Thursday last Mr. JOHN GARRET, an eminent Merchant of this Town was married to Mrs. ELISABETH HILL, a young, beautiful and genteel Lady, with a considerable Fortune, eldest Daughter of CH. HILL Esq; deceased. A splendid Entertainment in the Evening was prepared for a large Company, who diverted themselves all Night, and in the morning the hearty Wishes of Happiness and Welfare to the new married Couple were followed by the firing off the Guns of several Vessels in this Harbour. (Saturday, February 15, 1735.)

CHARLESTON'S PORTRAIT OF MONROE.—“The full length Portrait of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, for our *City-Hall*, painted by Mr. MORSE, has arrived in the ship *President*, and will, we understand, shortly be ready for public inspection.”—*The Charleston Courier*, Friday, December 15, 1820.

“The Likeness of JAMES MONROE, *President of the United*

States, painted for the City by Mr. MORSE, has been placed in the City-Hall, beside the likeness of WASHINGTON, which was painted for the City, at the time that venerated patriot visited our State^a, during the period of his Presidency.”—
Ibid, Friday, December 22, 1820.

^a May, 1791.



HON. CHARLES H. SIMONTON.

NECROLOGY.

HON. CHARLES HENRY SIMONTON, a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, died at the Orthopædic Hospital in the city of Philadelphia, on the morning of Monday, April 25, 1904. He was born in Charleston, July 11, 1829, and was the son of Charles S. and Elizabeth (Ross) Simonton, of Charleston, S. C. After passing through the High School of Charleston he entered the College of Charleston, but left that institution in the same year and entered the South Carolina College, from whence he was graduated in 1849, with first honors in a class of sixty-four. He taught school for about a year with Professor William J. Rivers, of Charleston, and then read law with Judge Robert Munro. He was admitted to the Bar at Columbia in 1851, and practiced alone until 1857, when he formed a co-partnership with a former class-mate at the South Carolina College, Theodore G. Barker, under the firm name of Simonton & Barker, which co-partnership continued for twenty-nine years. In 1851-2 he was assistant clerk of the House of Representatives of South Carolina. In 1858 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from St. Philip's and St. Michael's parishes and was reelected in 1860. In 1861 he entered Confederate service as captain of the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, and in 1862 was elected colonel of the 25th. Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, commanding that regiment to the end of the war. He was taken prisoner at Town Creek, below Wilmington, N. C., in February, 1865, and held at Fort Delaware until the following August. Upon his release he returned to Charleston and resumed the practice of law and was soon thereafter elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1865 and in 1866 was elected to the House of Representatives, and, upon the meeting of the General Assembly, was elected Speaker of the House, and

so served until the State was placed under military government by the United States Government. In 1868 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention and was South Carolina's representative on the Democratic National Committee. In 1876 he was again elected to the House of Representatives and reelected at each succeeding biennial election until 1886, serving during that time as chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House. On September 6, 1886, he was appointed by President Cleveland to the position of District Judge of the United States Court for the District of South Carolina. In 1893 he was appointed, by President Cleveland, judge for the 4th. Circuit of the United States Circuit Court, and held that position at the time of his death. For many years he had held the positions of chairman of the Board of School Commissioners of the City of Charleston, president of the Board of Trustees of the South Carolina Medical College and president of the Board of Trustees of the College of Charleston. He had also formerly held the positions of president of the Charleston Library Society, president of the Charleston Club, a Commissioner of the Charleston Orphan House, solicitor of the People's National Bank, director of the Stono Phosphate Company. He was married, April 29, 1852, to Ella, daughter of Hon. Thomas Worth Glover, of Orangeburg, S. C., who, with one daughter, Mrs. B. F. Alston, survives him.

Judge Simonton was the author of several legal works. With James Conner, Esq., he prepared and published in 1857 *A Digest of the Equity Reports of the State of South Carolina*.

His other works are: *Lectures on Jurisdiction and Practice of United States Courts*; *The Federal Courts, Organization, Jurisdiction and Procedure*.

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THE
SOUTH CAROLINA
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
MAGAZINE



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE
SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
CHARLESTON, S. C.

VOL. V—No. 4. OCTOBER, 1904.

Entered at the Post-office at Charleston, S. C., as Second-class Matter

Printed for the Society by
THE WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL CO.,
Charleston, S. C.
1904.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

JOSEPH W. BARNWELL,

HENRY A. M. SMITH,

A. S. SALLEY, JR.

EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.

A. S. SALLEY, JR.

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The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

VOL. V.

OCTOBER, 1904.

No. 4

LETTERS FROM JOHN LAURENS TO HIS FATHER, HON. HENRY LAURENS, 1774-1776.

[The South Carolina Historical Society possesses but four of the letters written to his father by John Laurens while a student abroad. Had there been anything like a full set of these letters they would have been published with the letters from father to son, which ran in this magazine from April, 1902, to July, 1904, so as to give a complete correspondence.]

[1.]

Not having been in the City for two or three days past, I have had but a few hours notice of the present opportunity of writing to you¹—and as I have not your last Letters about me I must answer them, as well as I can from memory—first with respect to the Bristol Expedition I think it will be attended with Loss of Time and pernicious Interruption to my studies, for I must gain as much as possible of the Theory of my Profession in order that I may advance with firmer steps in the Practice—Harry shall pass his Holy Days

¹ This letter did not originally belong to the Laurens Collection of the South Carolina Historical Society. It was recently purchased in Philadelphia by Mr. Henry R. Laurens, of Charleston, a member of the Society, who presented it to the Society as an addition to the Laurens Collection.

as agreeably & usefully as I can make him—Jemmy I think will be infinitely better at Walsall than Shifnall for the Reasons you mention—I have written to the little fellow to day, and shall keep up a constant Correspondence with him—Little Westminster is hearty and well, begins to make Sense Verses—but I refer you to his Letter inclosed, which with the Papers, M^r Mannings and my Letter were returned from Falmouth—Inclosed too, you will find Public Advertisers from Saturday—& I shall now send you them regularly—M^r Deans communicated your Directions about Garden seed to me, to day—I think you have taken all the Essential Articles for a Kitchen Garden—except spinach; but that and such other Articles as may occur shall be added.—your poor old Landlady has been so ill that we thought her about to make her Exit—her leg and stomach very much swell'd—and what you call'd Gout is now pronounced to be something of a Dropsy—her Illness seem'd to cast a Damp upon Deans and make him falter in his Resolution of going to Carolina—but as she took an Airing yesterday and is somewhat better I fancy he will summon up Resolution enough to embark—M^r Kendall has call'd twice upon me, and will settle Accounts with M^r Manning to morrow—I have worn my Black Gown twice at the Temple, and shall break Bread there as often as is necessary for keeping my Terms—I have attended the Court of King's Bench, but have heard nothing of Consequence, though as I am a perfect Novice I cannot fail of picking up some Instruction—M^r Alderman Kennett has brought an Action against the Printer of the Publick Ledger for a scandalous Paragraph inserted there, accusing the Alderman of enriching himself & duping others by a rascally Trick on Cards—M^r Corbett desires his Compliments to you, he promises to introduce me to M^r Hargrave after Term—You are indebted to M^r Poyas who sits by me and presents his Respects for the bad news concerning Rice which is marked on the back of M^r Mannings Letter

—I send you the Even^g Post because it contains M^r Burke's Florid speech—to the Electors of Bristol. The Lord Mayor was so ill on his great Day, that it was thought he would not be able to go through the Ceremony of it, he was obliged to leave the Ball very early, and has been very poorly ever since—never was so poor a Shew of Gens comme il faut, nor such a Number of the Poliscron Order collected upon any Public Occasion—Lords Mountmorres & Mahon the only Noblemen that honoured the Ball with their Presence—the former open'd the Ball with Miss Wilkes the Lady Mayress—I was mistaken when I said that he was chosen in for L^d Clinton's Borough—L^d Mahon tells me it is not decided Present my kind Love to all my Friends—Patsy may expect a Letter from me by M^r Deans—That God may protect and bless my Dear Parent is the constant Prayer of his most affectionate & Dutiful

John Laurens.

Carolina Coffee House 15th Nov^r. 1774.

I am just going to Guild Hall where I shall have an opportunity of hearing the Proceeding in a Commission of Bankruptcy—apropos to this M^r Poyas tells me there is a Carolina House (Rob^t. Smith Jun^r.) which has fail'd since you left London—

[2.]

It does not seem natural in our present Circumstances to sit down to write to America, without having an ample Store of Political History and Prophecy, but of the former I know no more than is contained in the Papers sent herewith, and in the latter as far as I have heard there is so much Absurdity and Contradiction, that if I were to communicate the various Predictions, it would rather be by way of Satire upon Politicians in general than from any hope of enlightening you with respect to our future Fortunes—these to be sure will be very bad, if we may judge even from the mild-

est of the opinions which I have been used to hear lately, for it has so happen'd on our little Excursion, that we have conversed with more Tories than Patriots—Our Pall Mall Friend—Governor Hutchinson who lodged in the same house with us at Bath, introduced Politics of his own Accord, and with one of his sons held a long Dispute with Beresford and myself, Viator, who by the bye was the most moderate of the three, all agreed in our Ruin, tho' they differ'd in the means of effecting it—and now I begin to be quite sick of the many long winded and fruitless Letters which overflow our Public Papers; enough has been said upon the Subject if Argument could have been of any avail—there is now a necessity for Action—Firmness I hope will ever be the Characteristick of Americans; if I have any Fear, it is that the Arts of Luxury incidental to Riches and Commerce may have already crept in too far upon us—and that the Mercantile part, will hardly be persuaded to be long bereft of their accustomed Profits—however I hope we shall have Patriots enough to keep the faint hearted from sinking, and false Brethren in awe—I congratulate my Country upon the additional strength it has received by your Arrival, and wish in the words of Agamemnon to Nestor, that it had been ten other such Counsellors as you—Nestor's Name reminds me of Lord Chatham, who has made a noble Exertion of his Oratory in spite of his Age and Infirmities—I must go and see L^{ds} Stanhope & Mahon who I find have both call'd upon me in my absence from Town, and learn the particulars of his speech from them. to night I make one, of a Nursery of Orators at the Devil Tavern—where the middle Templars meet and harangue upon different subjects, principally confined tho' to the Study which they are pursuing—I must have recourse to something of this kind in order to exercise my argumentative Faculties, for my Friend with whom I eat and drink, is the merest machine in the world—the most barren in Con-

versation and least calculated to improve, of any Man I ever was connected with—however he and his Wife are both very well disposed and good People, and I must make the best of it—the elder Brother is a sensible clever Fellow, and I cultivate his acquaintance as much as possible—

Letters from Walsall from M^r Stone and our dear little Jemmy, are inclosed—will you indulge him in his Plan for spending Whitsuntide Holidays? I promise to take great care of him, and shall be glad of an opportunity of having him under my eye for a week or two—Harry is become as great a favorite among your Town Friends as Jemmy used to be, he spends this day with me, and if he does not come too late will write you a Letter.

You see by the different Colour of the Ink, that this Letter had been begun and laid by some days, it was intended to go by Cap^t. Compton, but by a blundering Message from the Coffee House I understood that he was still in Town, but upon farther Inquiry I find that he is sailed—with the Papers I have put up M^{rs} M^cCauley's Address, L^d Chatham's Speech, which is said to be spurious and of which his Lordship has forbid the Publication The Printer has artfully put new Edition upon the Title Page—If I ever felt true joy in a supreme degree it was on the Receipt of your much wish'd for Letter by the Packet,² notwithstanding the Safety of Voyages in general I could not be free from Anxiety until I heard from yourself, that you were landed on the firm Continent, and the strong hope, that I had, and which is express'd in the fore part of my Letter, was not unallayed by Fears—I am sorry that your Activity was call'd forth by such a dreadful Accident as Fire—the consequent weakness in your Leg, will I hope have pass'd off, long since—

The News man to whom I sent for the Public Legers of 6th August, says they are not to be had any where, how-

²See letter in Vol. IV. of this magazine, pp. 263-268.

ever father Inquiry shall be made and if they are to be had, they shall be sent directed to M^r Gadsden—³

I have but a little time to spare, but I must tell you, what has happen'd between S^r Egerton Leigh and me—As I was standing in one of the Committee Rooms with a Counsellor of my Acquaintance, I discover'd the Bar^t. with his face turn'd towards me, a little Rapid Reasoning in my own mind, made me think proper to give him the usual Compliment of the Hat, which he did not return; Pride hinder'd me from changing my Countenance to any other than a look of Contempt and Indifference, tho I felt that spice of Mortification which I believe most people would be sensible of upon a similar occasion—after a minute or two had pass'd and we had advanced nearer to the scene of Business, he came up to me took off his Hat and made a very decent Apology for not knowing me, he thought it had been a Gentleman Unknown to him bowing to some other Person in the Crowd—In effect the sun had shone so directly into his Eyes, through a neighboring Window—that I suppose he could not know—then pass'd complimentary Inquiries from each Party about Friends—I had not then received your Letter—the next day he paid me a Visit and was admitted before I knew who it was—he introduced himself by saying that if I had not yet heard from you, he could tell me that you were arrived—I was much obliged to him but had received a Letter soon after I parted from him yesterday—after some Conversation, he said he hoped I would come and see him, that Lady Leigh particularly entreated it—I bowed and told him he was very kind, made him no Promise and turn'd the Conversation to something else—I was booted and prepared for a Ride with M^r Manning—so that his Stay with me was not long—At taking Leave, he again press'd me to come and take a Dinner with him in a friendly way

³See Vol. IV., p. 267.

and to appoint a Day for that Purpose beg'd that I would promise him—fear'd that I had some Reason for not coming that I did not choose to express—ask'd me whether you would have any objection to it—upon the whole he was so very solicitous, that I was obliged to tell him that you did not think it proper—he said he was sensible that there could not be on a sudden that Cordiality on our Parts—but that he hoped you would permit it to come by degrees—beg'd me to write on the subject to you—ask'd me if you would take it amiss of him if he were to write you a Letter—I answer'd you would be glad to hear from him—he took his Leave in an affectionate manner—I must confess that from my knowledge of the People I would rather do them service at a distance, than be within the reach of their Civilities—

My love to my Uncle and Aunt sisters and every Friend, I congratulate them all upon their possessing you again—and you upon your safe Arrival among so many who love and cherish you—

Moore troops are preparing for America. I suppose the Policy is to send them out by degrees, 'till there shall be a sufficient Number for a sure stroke—the disadvantage we labour under is that any extraordinary measure taken by us will be interpreted Rebellion—while all that's doing against us has the sanction of Government—from all that I can see Matters are gone too far for Accommodation—and I think we should train our Men throughout the Continent to Arms—secure a Retreat for the Old and Weak, and make ready for the worst—Adieu—

John Laurens.

Inclosed are Letters to yourself and Doctor Garden, to whom present my best Respects—

The Letters directed to John Petrie, and left at the Carolina Coffee House, go next Tuesday—I suppose they are from his Cha^s Town Friends—

Endorsed: John Laurens no date supposed
to be wrote about 20 January 1775
Rec^d. 16 May ^{to} M^r Grant
Answ^d 17th

[3.]

Addressed: Henry Laurens Esq^r.
Charles Town
So Carolina.

My Dear Father/

Your Letter of 14th August was deliver'd to me just as I had despair'd of hearing any other Intelligence of you than such general Accounts as I might by chance gather from my Carolina Acquaintance—they were all happy in comparing the advices of their Friends, I had made fruitless Inquiries at M^r Manning's and the Coffee-House; your Letters came the day after other people had read theirs, to give me a Happiness that was heighten'd by the preceding Contrast—what occasioned this extraordinary Delay I have not yet discover'd neither do I know what is become of Mons^r Rilliet and the papers said to be in his possession.

I shall leave them for the present to make you hearty Congratulations on the Success of our gallant Countrymen—to tell you with rapture that your desire of restoring the Rights of Men, to those wretched Mortals who have so long been unjustly deprived of them, coincides exactly with my Feelings upon that Subject—and above all to thank you for the permission which you have given me to return to my Native Country—American papers of a late date had been distributed before I received your Letter: and the Battle of Sullivant's Island as described in Well's Gazette¹ copied immediately by the English papers—but im-

¹See *The South-Carolina and American General Gazette* (R. Wells and Son) of Friday, August 2, 1776.

partial People had been convinced even from S^r P. Parker's own account, notwithstanding irksome truths had been suppress'd, and great pains had been taken by the choice of expressions in relating the Matter to palliate his Defeat, that the honour of a very clear Victory was due to our Countrymen—I suppose you know that L^d W^m. Campbell was so condescending as to take the Command of the Bristol's lower deck—it does not appear to me that the Ships went near enough to your Fort, to attack it with advantage—yet I am told that the Depth of Water was sufficient to admit them close to the shore—if there is no sand bank or shoal to serve as a natural defence, it was well imagined to place the Fort at some distance from the Water's edge—for when a ship can lay pretty near to the battery she places great dependence upon the small Arms &c in her Tops, the Men stationed there pick off those who are employed in working the Enemy's Guns—& it is on this account I think that the parapets of Forts near the Water are made higher than those of Fortifications in general are—Our spirits raised by Coll^o Moultrie's Victory have been proportionably sunk by the accounts of our misfortunes at long Island^s—but we allow ourselves to hope that the next Intelligence will be more favourable and that Revenge will be more active in the minds of our Countrymen than Terror—

The equitable Conduct which you have resolved upon with respect to your Negroes, will undoubtedly meet with great Opposition from interested Men—I have often conversed upon the subject and I have scarcely ever met with a Native of the Southern provinces or the W. Indies, who did not obstinately recur to the most absurd Arguments in support of Slavery—but it was easy to perceive that they consider'd

*Not Long Island, South Carolina. The fight that took place at Breech Inlet, between Sullivan's Island and Long Island (now Isle of Palms) at the same time that the fleet and the fort were engaged decidedly was not a "misfortune" for the Americans.

only their own advantage arising from the Fact, and embarrassed themselves very little about the Right—indeed when driven from everything else—they generally exclaim'd—Without Slaves how is it possible for us to be rich There may be some Inconvenience and even Danger in advancing Men suddenly from a state of Slavery, while possess'd of the manners and Principles incident to that State, there may be danger I say in advancing such Men too suddenly to the Rights of Freemen—the Example of Rome suffering from Swarms of bad Citizens who were freedmen is a warning to us to proceed with Caution; and the necessity for it is an Argument of the complete Mischief occasioned by our continued Usurpation—we have sunk the African and their descendants below the standard of Humanity, and almost render'd them incapable of that Blessing which equal Heaven bestow'd upon us all—by what shades and Degrees they are to be brought to the happy state which you propose for them, is not to be determined in a moment—whatever I can collect from Books, and the Conversation of sensible Men shall be carefully attended to and consider'd—in the meantime I am glad to find that you had the same Confidence in me, that I had in you—the Plan of agitation has been for some time a favorite one of mine—and I should have written my Thoughts as fully upon the Subject as I have spoken them here to Mr Manning and others of our Friends who have opposed me in it, but that the present State of our Affairs seem'd to require the matter to be a little postpon'd.

Will you forgive me Sir for adding a Daughter in Law to your Family without first asking your Consent—I must reserve particulars 'till I have the pleasure of seeing you—my Wife Mr Manning's youngest Daughter promises soon to give you a Grand Child—

If I could manage to spend the Winter as a Volunteer in Prussia, at little expence, I sh^d. come out to you pretty well trained early in the Spring—if the service to be learn'd in

the time will not make it worth the while which matter I am just now consulting—I shall take my Passage immediately for Carolina—

The Account of your Exercise on Horseback makes me happy as it gives me an Assurance of your good Health—long may God preserve it—Your Children here and my Uncle and Aunt are well—my Uncle has been somewhat indisposed owing I believe to the Approach of the Winter—Harry goes on very well and will be left in very good hands—

This Letter my Father in Law is to send by way of the W. Indies—I shall have the pleasure of writing to you again by the way of Bourdeaux—when I shall mention M. Bre-mar who I am sorry to inform you has not conducted herself as well as she ought to have done.

Your most affectionate and dutiful

J Laurens.

26th Octob. 1776.

Endorsed: John Laurens

26 October 1776

22 March 1777.

[4.]

My Dear Father

As I find M^r Manning is still writing to the W. Indies, I trouble him to forward this, tho' I have only to repeat what my last contain'd—that all whom you love here are well—but unhappy in being separated from you—and that I am preparing to join you as soon as possible. There is a piece of Business however which just occurs to me, and I am the better pleased that it does, as M^r Izard whom it regards, seems to be very uneasy at not having heard from you upon the subject and his affairs in general—he says he wrote to you fearing that your Attention to Public Affairs would leave you but little opportunity of inspecting

his private Concerns, to desire that you would appoint M^r T. Farr to act under your direction and disburthen you of the more laborious Parts—that he would be glad to repeat this Request—most of his Letters to you have been sent by indirect Conveyances, and he thinks must have miscarried—I deliver'd him the Message contain'd I think in your Letter forwarded by M^r Wright—and have represented to him how closely you have been engaged in matters of more Importance than Individual property—

My Wife desires her Duty to you and I remain your most dutiful and affectionate

John Laurens.

14th Nov. 1776.

Endorsed: Jn^o. Laurens

14 Novem 1776

Rec^d. 27 Aug^t 1777.

Ralph Izard's affairs

RECORDS OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE SOUTH
CAROLINA LINE, CONTINENTAL ESTABLISH-
MENT.

[Continued from the July number.]

[15.]

[A ROSTER OF OFFICERS OF THE 6th REG^t.¹⁰]

¹⁰This roster and the two following appear on three pages of a folio sheet from a book. It was evidently a brigade roster or order book and this fragment is all that has been preserved of it.

Roster of the Officers of the 6th—Regiment Ap^l. 15, 1779

Captains	Guard	Camp Piquet	Command	G=C=Martial	B=C=Martial	R. C=Martial	Fatigue
Taylor	Command		Ap ^l 13			June 5 th 1779	
Doggett	G C: M ^l :			April 15 th .. 79		June 5 th 1779 ¹¹	
Warley	Ap ^l : 14 do= 19 th =	Ap ^l 21					
Boyes	Absent with leave						
Hampton							
Buchanan	April 15, 1779 do. 22 ^d .	Ap ^l 30 Ap ^l 18		Ap ^l 13		Ap ^l 21	
Baker	Absent with Leave						
Lieutenants							
Pollard							
Brown	Ap ^l .. 13 May 2 ^d do= 19 th =					June 5 th 1779 ¹¹	
Adair	Ap ^l 22 ^d	Ap ^l : 16 May 1 st ..	Ap ^l .. 6			Ap ^l 21	
Doggett	Ap ^l . 16 Ap ^l 23	Ap ^l .. 20					
Langford	On Command Ap ^l 25	Ap ^l 23 ^d	Ap ^l .. 13			Ap ^l 21	

¹¹ See page 87 of the April issue of this magazine.

[16.]

[A GUARD ROSTER OF THE 1ST. AND 6TH. REGTS.]

Roster of 1st. & 6th. Reg=for Guard December. 1779.

		G. Cl. Martial	Garison Cts. Mart
Capt ^s Theus			
Warley		I	I
Elliott	decem ^r Jany 17 31 st — 24	I	IIII
Hext		I	II
Lining	Jany Jany 8 d ^o 18 1—1780 13 th = 25	II	IIII
Hampton		I	IIII
Buchanan	26 Dec ^r Jany 7 23 Jany 2 ^d — 19 1780	I	IIII
Baker	Decem ^r Jany 9 20 27 th 14 28	I	IIII
Gadsden	Jany 4 29	0	I
Williamson	Dec ^r 28 Jany 10 30 3 ^d Jany 21	I	III
Pollard	dec ^r 29 Jany 5 Jany 15 11 th 22 ^d	I	II
Levacher—	Dec ^r Jany 6 Jany 12 23 ^d 30 16 th	I	II
Brown			II
Fishburn			
Skirving			
Lts Langford	Dec ^r . Decem ^r Jany 7 Jany 22 ^d 26 th 31 st 11 17 th 26	I	IIII
Bradwell	27 Jany 28 th 1 st 1780 Jany 7 Jany 22 ^d 3 ^d Jany 11 th 27	I	III
Parham			II
Buchanan	Qu ^r . Mastr.		
Ward	Dec ^r 28 Jany 1 st Jany 8 Jany 15 23 ^d . 3 ^d Jany 12 th Sick 27		II
Hazard	Dec ^r . Jany 5 Jany 12 Jany 19 29 ditto 8 15 th 23 ^d .		I
Brown	Dec ^r Decem ^r Jany 5 Jany 9 Jany 15 26 th 29 13 th 19 28 29		II
Doyley	Decem ditto Jany 6 Jany 9 Jany 16 24 4 26 th . 30— 13 th — 20 29		II
Wm: Ward	Dec ^r . 27. d ^o 29 Jany 6 Jany 10 Jany 16 25 4 14 th 20 29		
Petrie	31 st . dec ^r . Jany Jany 10 Jany 17 25 30 14 th 21		
Kennedy	Jany 21 30 26		

[17.]

[A PARTIALLY DESTROYED ROSTER.]

A Roster of [obliterated] Regiments [obliterated] Feby 28.
1780.

Captains

Mazyck
Jo Warley
Goodwyn
G Warley
Baker¹²
Buchanan
Baker 3^d¹³
Mason
Turner
Gray
Pollard

 Lieutenants
Langford
Smith
Evans
Buchanan
Mazyck¹⁴

[18.]

[REPORT OF COURT OF INQUIRY ON LIEUT. FRASER.]

(Here Insert the Gen^l. Order for the Court's Sitting.)

January 12th 1780

Pursuant to the above Order the Court met this Day

Presid^t. Major Harleston

Members Captains Elliott & Buchanan

Lieutenants Langford & Bradwell

The Court for want of Evidence Adjourned 'till Tomorrow
10. oClock The Court met Accord^g to Adjournm^t. no Evi-

¹²Richard Bohun Baker. ¹³Jesse Baker, of the 3d. Regiment.

¹⁴The records accompanying these names are all obliterated.

dence appearing adjourned 'till Tomorrow & from Day to Day afterwards to

January 16. 1780

The Evidences attending The Court [word or two obliterated] proceeded to the Examination of Captain Jacob Milligan [several words obliterated] about to quit the Vessel he looked to see [word or two obliterated] could bring [two or three words obliterated] the wounded when he discovered Lieut. Fraser below, without the Crescent on his Cap but that he did not see him in the Action on [undecipherable word] as he recollects

Jn^o. Milligan says that in the heat of the Action he saw L^t. Fraser below, with the Crescent out of his Cap

W^m. Bishop says that Capt Milligan at the Commencem^t. of the Action had Ordered the Hold to be open for the reception of the wounded when he observed M^r. Fraser go down—& that he never saw him again on Deck—

Qu When you saw him on Deck did he appear possest of himself—

An—He did not appear disconcerted & went leisurely down the Hold—but never returned again on Deck while he was on board

Cap^t M. again called—Qu—Did you not say that L^t. Fraser desired to know when on board if you intended to fight in y^r. uniform

An—Yes. He did ask me & my answer was I would & if killed should be in them—Capt M. being asked if M^r. Fraser appeared Calm th^o Confused—He Answered he thought he did

L^t. Fraser produced on his defence The Depositions of Jn^o Davis— Th^o. Jones Richard Martin Mariners—see the Depositions—adding that he did not at any time go down into the Hold but remained on Deck & that he assisted one of the wounded near his Station

The Court after full Consideration of the Evidence pro-

duced is of opinion that Lieutenant Fraser is a subject for a General Court Martial

[19.]

[COL. C. C. PINCKNEY TO MAJ. ISAAC HARLESTON.]

Addressed: Major Harleston
Fort Moultrie/

Charlestown Jan: 20: 1780

Dear Major,

The Governor will send twenty Militia to augment the Garrison, you will be so good as to accommodate them in the best manner, and as soon as they arrive send a party of a serjeant & Nine regulars to Dewees's Island to serve as a covering party there to the Negroes who are to cut wood for the Garrison. I hope you received twelve Cords of wood the day before yesterday I was surprised to find from a Letter of Major De Brahm¹⁵ to Coll: Laumoy that some of the soldiers have died for the want of Medicines & Necessaries in the Hospital, as Dr: Orr may have whatever supplies He thinks requisite on only taking the trouble to apply to the General Hospital. I have not received a Letter from my Brother¹⁵ since I saw you, but Phil Neyle tells me that he is exceedingly reduced by the flux & is now giving the Beaume de Vie a fair tryal. My Mother¹⁶ writes me he is very poorly. I mentioned to you I believe that I had neither seen nor heard from Coll: Scott, but am informed that he will be at the Fort tomorrow. Marion, Henderson & Scott are our Lieutenant Colonels;

¹⁵Major Thomas Pinckney.

¹⁶Mrs. Eliza (Lucas) Pinckney, widow of Hon. Charles Pinckney, sometime chief-justice of South Carolina.

Pinckney, Harleston & Hyrne our Majors.¹⁷ I do not congratulate you on your appointment because I know you wished for an Honorable opportunity of retiring to the Class of a private Citizen, but I congratulate my Country on the assurance we now have of not losing your abilities in the Field during the Continuance of the present war. I shall write you more fully tomorrow at present Davis waits for my Letter. I beg my love to the officers & remain

Yrs sincerely

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney—

I am obliged to you for your favor of yesterday.

[20.]

[GEORGE ABBOTT HALL TO MAJOR ISAAC HARLESTON.]

Addressed: [Torn off] aac Harleston

at

Fort Moultrie

Dear Sir

I have occasions for 5 m feet 2 Inch 5 m feet Inch & half & 5 m feet Inch & quarter pine plank, for a Vessel to load, can You supply me with that Quantity, & when, for which the *Cash* shall be immediately paid on delivery. I should be glad of your answer as soon as possible, either to Mr. Corbetts (where I write this with a bad pen as you may see) or if the Coxswain knows my House to be sent there —I am with regard

D^r Sir

Can you let me have also

20 to 25 bbls Tarr &

100 bls Turpentine

Y^r Very hble Serv^t.

Geo. Abbott Hall

24th. January 1780—

¹⁷He evidently knew before the publication by Gen. Lincoln of his order of February 11, 1780, consolidating the five infantry regiments of South Carolina into three, what officers were to be retained in active service. (See the order in Vol. III. of this magazine, pp. 177-179.)

[21.]

[COL. C. C. PINCKNEY TO MAJ. ISAAC HARLESTON.]

Addressed: Major Harleston
or the Commanding officer
at
Fort Moultrie/

Charlestown. Jan 27: 1780=

Dear Major,

The signals of the French Frigates are a Dutch Flag at the Main mast—

If the Enemy are upon the Coast a Blue Flag at the Main Mast.

Please to add to your Estimate of Plank the Quantity which will be necessary the repair the Planks in the Fort immediately how the guns are, and [undecipherable word] place the Plank at [undecipherable word] Guard, and make each note separate.

The General has informed me that the voice of the majority of the Regiments were that the Captains to fill up the three retained regiments should be appointed by the Field Officers after the Field officers had been elected by the Governor and himself and that they had accordingly agreed that the three regiments should be commissioned by the following Field Officers, viz.

1st Reg { Col^l: Pinckney
L^t: Col^l: Scott
Major Pinckney—

2^d: Reg^t: { L^t: Col^l: Marion
Major Harleston

3^d: Reg^t: { Col^l: Thompson
L^t: Col^l: Henderson (if he will accept, if not,
L^t: Col^l: Horry)
Major Hyrne

The General has ordered me to collect the sentiments of the said F: officers with respect to the Captains for filling up the line as soon as possible. To each regiment there are to be Nine Captains now appointed. I shall be therefore glad to receive your sentiments on the above subject by the very first opportunity. For my own part, I think the mode least liable to exception, will be to appoint the 27 Captains who have been longest in Service. I don't mean the 27 Eldest Captains, but the 27 oldest officers who have now the rank of Captain, as I think those officers who have been perhaps three years in the service or more, and who have but lately obtained the rank of Captain are entitled to be preferred on account of their long service to those who tho' Senior Captains have not been in the Service altogether above a year or two. But these are only my private sentiments on this Matter, and I shall be happy to receive yours without delay. When Col^l: Scott arrives, be so good as to shew him this Letter and tell him, I shall be glad to receive his sentiments on the same subject.

Yrs sincerely

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney—

[To be continued in the next number of this magazine.]

SOUTH CAROLINA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

Communicated by Mr. Lothrop Withington, 30 Little Russell Street, W. C., London (including "Gleanings" by Mr. H. F. Waters, not before printed).

[CONTINUED FROM JULY NUMBER.]

Henry Peronneau, Charles Town, South Carolina, Gentleman. Will 27 January 1753; proved 9 August 1755. To executor £1575 money of Province to be disposed of as by letter to them, and to them suits of mourning and mourning rings. To wife Elizabeth Peronneau £10,000 money of South Carolina, releasing dower, &c. To said wife on said condition and while a widow House where I live in Charles Town bounding North on Queen Street and use of all Goods, Furniture, Plate, Negroes, and Slaves. To son Henry Peronneau junior my messuage in Brick-House and Land where James Michell, Esquire, lives westward and fronting on old church otherwise called Meeting Street in said Town, and also £1000 money of the Province. To son Arthur Peronneau at 21 £7000 money of the Province and messuage or house and land formerly belonging to Marmaduke Aish deceased which I bought at out cry situate on the south side of Broad Street in said Town fronting northward and also the Moiety of a certain Gate-Way about five feet wide next westward there fenced off of my other land lying westward said gate-way to be kept always open for use of heirs of son Arthur and also of son James Peronneau. To son Robert Peronneau at 21 £7000 province money and Reversion of part of a lot of land opposite where I live as well as Messuage where I live both fronting on Queen Street, immediately after the determination of my wife Elizabeth's wife or widowhood. To son James Peronneau at 21 £7000 province money and messuage and land bought of Andrew Devaux on South Side of Broad Street

fronting Northward, butting eastward on said Gate-Way, with moiety of said Gatte-Way &c.; also messuage or House and Land fronting the Bay of Charles Town between the messuages of my brother Alexander Peronneau and Edward Croft, in breadth $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet; also my share in several Town Lots on East side of Old Church or Meeting House Street, where William Hopton lives, Northward and Southward 150 feet and westward from said street 190 feet in depth, as by deed of partition between Charles Pinckney, Esquire, and me, bought of William Waties and John Coachman with all buildings, &c. To daughter Elizabeth Peronneau at 21 or marriage the respective sums of £8000 and £8000 province money [sic—name of daughter Ann apparently omitted]. Executors to sell &c. and while they board minor children with wife Elizabeth to allow £200 yearly for such children province money while rate with sterling is 7 for 1, or proportionally as it rise and fall &c. for dieting, washing, lodging, and mending of cloathes &c. . To each of my six children, viz: Henry (already of age), Arthur, Robert, James, Elizabeth, and Ann, an equal share of residue of estate. Executors: Brother Alexander Peronneau, Mr. Benjamin d'Harriette, son Henry Peronneau, and son Arthur Peronneau (when of age). Witnesses: John Moultrie, S. Peronneau, Isaac Holmes. Codicil 21 February 1753. To wife Elizabeth Peronneau all stock of Liquers and Provisions. Witnesses: James Mickie, John Troup. Second codicil 14 March 1753. To daughter Elizabeth Peronneau Negro girl Phillis and her issue, and to her daughter Ann Peronneau Negroe Girl Venus and issue. Witnesses: ditto. Proved by James Crokatt of London, Merchant, one of the lawfull attorneys of Benjamin D'Harriette and Henry Peronneau, two of the executors to the effect only to contract for assignments or transfer of Shares and Capital Stock of the Governour and Company of the Bank of England and to adjust account between said Henry Peronneau deceased and John Nicholson deceased, &c. for benefit of said Benjamin D'harriette and Henry Peronneau as well as of Alexander Peronneau and Arthur

Peronneau sons [sic] of said deceased, the other executors now respectively residing in South Carolina.

Paul, 223.

Mary Izard, wife of Ralph Izard of Berkely County, Province of South Carolina, gentleman. Will 27 January 1687/8; proved 6 July 1700. To said loving Husband Mr. Ralph Izard, executor, a Tract of Land (3000 acres English measure) on part of which we now dwell, with all Housing, Barnes, Stables, gardens, or orchards, woods &c. also my Interest in a Plantation commonly known by the name of Boshee (1800 acres English) 'pon Ashly River, and also residue of my estate. Witnesses: Jean Le Palle, Daniel Donovan, Wm. Skamadine. Proved by executor Ralph Izard.

Noel, 101.

Gabriel Manigault, Charlestown in province of South Carolina, Merchant. Will 16 January 1781 ("in the 21st year of his majesty's reign"); proved 27 October 1784. To wife Ann Manigault £10,000 current money of the province, plate, household furniture, Negroes named Penelope and her female children with their future increase, also for life my dwelling house, &c. To Granddaughter Ann Manigault £5000 sterling at 21 or 12 months after marriage in Bonds, Lands, or Negroes at option of executors. To my daughter Henrietta Manigault ditto. To the incorporated South Carolina Society £5000 sterling for use of the poor Inhabitants of Charles town two years after my decease or in Bonds, Lands, or Negroes at option of executors. To grandson Gabriel Manigault my Land on South side of Trades Street formerly property of mumford Miller and John Colcock. To grandsons Joseph Manigault at 21 House and Land in Church Street, Union Street and Daims Alley, also my pew in St. Phillips church No. 20 by the Bill of sale, but is numbered 19 on the Door. Rest to grandsons Gabriel Manigault and Joseph Manigault to be divided when Joseph is 21. Executors: wife Ann Manigault, Mr. Peter Bacott, Mr Samuel Prioleau, Junior, Nephew William Banbury, kinsman Peter Baunetheau, grandson

Gabriel Manigault, and (when 21) grandson Joseph Manigault. Witnesses: Theo^{dre} Trezevant, Joseph Whilden, Benjamin Paul Williams. South Carolina 15 June 1781 by Hon. William Bull, Esq., Intendant and General of police and ordinary to His Majesty, Oath of Theodore Trezevant, one of witnesses, and qualification of Peter Bacott and Gabriel Manigault as executors of Gabriel Manigault Esq. deceased. 22 June 1781, Qualification of Mrs. Ann Manigault. 26 June 1781, Qualification of William Banbury and Peter Baunetheau. A true copy. Thomas Skottow, Secretary. Secretary's office, South Carolina, 18 March 1782. Certificate that Peter Baunetheau is now off the province and Gabriel Manigault is now without the British Lines, and therefore not to be come at. Thos. Skottow, Secretary. South Carolina, 18 March 1782. Certificate for Honorable William Bull, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, Intendant General of Police and Ordinary to her Majesty, that Thomas Skottow is Secretary of the Province of South Carolina and credit ought to be had to his certification, &c. Proved in Prerogative Court of Canterbury by grandson Joseph Manigault, one of executors, reserving power to Peter Bacott, Samuel Prioleau the younger, Peter Baunetheau [sic] and Gabriel Manigault, other surviving executors.

Rockingham, 563.

Pryce Hughes of Kaullygan, Montgomery, gent. Will 28 February 1711/12; proved 27 June 1719. To Richard Tudor of Welch Pool, gent, £50, but if he dye or not act as executor, then to my brother Valentine Hughes. To Brother in laws Richard Bowen, John Jones, and Richard Owen £10 each. To servant Rowland Evans 200 acres of land in South Carolina unstockt and unimproved, for and during the term of one and twenty years; and to Edd. Ellis, David Meredith, Rees Prees, Robert Jones, Morris Evans, and Lewis Morgan 100 acres each with a suitable stock of common cattle at the end of their service according to the judgment of Captain Thomas Nairne or any neighboring planter in that Province, regard being had to the increase and proportion of my own stock; but these gifts in Carolina

are only to take effect in case I should die before the expiration of their service. To brother Valentine Hughes all the rest and residue of Rents, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, goods, and chattells either in Kingdom of Great Britain or in America. Richard Tudor, sole executor, and Sir Richard Bowen, John Jones, and Richard Owens, Trustees, to look after and enforce the due execution of this will. Witnesses: Winefred Turbevill, Abigale Roberts, Wm. Collins.

Browning, 108.

Joseph Nicholson of Charles Town, Province of South Carolina, Merchant. Will 1 May 1764; proved 19 June 1783. To the child of my Sister Margaret Simpson late of Badsworth near Doncaster in the Kingdom of Great Britain deceased £150 sterling. To sister Mary Nicholson of Bodsworth [sic] aforesaid spinster £200. Rest to wife Mary Nicholson and all children begotten or to be begotten by me of her body, as tenants in common. Trustees and executors: Robert Raper, Richard Downes, and Aaron Loockock of Charles Town, Gentlemen, and William Greenwood of London, merchant taylor. Witnesses: Robert Williams, junior, Wm. Stoutenburgh. Administration of Joseph Nicholson, formerly of Charles Town in South Carolina, late of St. John Hackney, Middlesex, deceased, to Samuel Nicholson, one of the children of deceased by wife Mary, thus one of the residuary legatees, the executors Robert Raper, Richard Downes, and Aaron Loockock having been duly cited and not appearing, while the other executor William Greenwood renounced.

Cornwallis, 310.

Francis Nicholson Esqr, Governour of South Carolina in America, now residing in St. Georges, Hanover Square, county of Middlesex. Will 4 March 1727 [1726/27]; proved 5 March 1727/8. To be buried at the Private Door at end of Chappel of St. Georges in this parish under the Penthouse, a white Marble Tombstone to be laid over my Grave with an Inscription signifying that I was born at Downham Park near Richmond in Yorkshire on 12 Novem-

ber 1655 &c. as executor and Honored Freind Landgrau Abel Ketelbey think proper, and (if they think fit) pillars to be erected at the four corners of my Tombstone, thereon expressed my Travells and the Offices I have born in Europe, Africa, Asia, and America. Funeral to be performed Immediately after Sun Rise after my Decease and only Reverend Mr. Ossory Meddlycot the Reader and the Clerk of St. Georges Chappell and six bearers who carry me to attend, reading the whole Funeral Service over my corps. To said Mr. Meddlycot to buy a scarf and mourning ring £10, and to the reader £5, and the Clerk 50s. to the bearers 10s each, and 50s to the pewkeepers between them. To Honoured Friend Sir Thomas Frankland £100 on trust to pay to children of my sister Phipps, if living, or, if dead, to their kindred within the Degrees of Distribution. To said Sir Thomas Frankland and Lady and children, Mr. Frederick Frankland, wife and children, Rev. Mr. Frankland, Dean of Bristol, wife and children, the Dowager Lady Frankland and children who live with her, and Landgrave Abel Ketelbey and wife, Robert Ketelbey Esqr and wife and son Abel Ketelbey junior, and Mr. James Johnson each mourning rings of a guinea. To said Abel Ketelbey junior, my godson, my Silver Fringed gloves and my Silver Handled Sword. To Alderman Miccajah Perry and wife, to widow of late Mr. Richard Perry and her other children, to Mr. Samuel Wragg and wife and children, to the Gentlemen who now composes his Majesties Council in South Carolina and their present wives, to the Hon. Collonel Robert Johnson and his present wife, to Collonel Thomas Broughton, and ditto to Collonell Fenwick and ditto, and to Mr. Andrew Allen each Mourning Rings of a guinea value. To Rev. Mr. David Humfreys, Secretary to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and to Mr. Thomas Moore, Deputy Secretary, £25 each, provided in six months they adjust all my papers, letters, and manuscripts, particularly those which concern the affairs of the American churches, all which letters &c. which concern American churches, especially the affairs of the church or

of Learning in Virginia, I bequeath to said Society and hope the same will prove highly serviceable in clearing up their concerns in these Remote parts. To each of the missionaries of said Society actually resident in America and to the present clerks of their Parishes there and to each of the Society's Schoolmasters in America Mourning Rings of a guinea value. Ditto to the widow of James Moore Esqr late Governour of South Carolina and her children, also to said Mrs. Moore £10 to have the engraving completed which I promised to see performed. Also rings to Mr. Thomas Sandford and his present wife and their children, to Collonel William Taylor his wife and children, to Mr. Cradock his present wife and their children, and to the Reverend Mr. Samuel Miles his wife and children. "Item I Devise and bequeath unto my worthy and Honoured Friend Kingsmill Eyre, Esqr his Heirs and Assignes all my Lotts of Lands, Messuages, and Tenements in Virginia, new England, Pensilvania, and elsewhere in America and all other my real Estate in America upon Trust to Sell the Same as Soon as conveniently may be and for the best price that can be got for the same and to pay the moneys arising by such Sale and the whole produce thereof after Deduction of all necessary charges to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts for the use and benefitt and to bear the charge of the Passage of Such Persons as shall come from New England and receive Episcopal Ordination here and shall goe hence thither as Missionaries in such Sums and proportions as the Said Society shall think fit." To said Kingsmill Eyre for Trouble in proving will and performing court £50. To my servant Thomas Boulter £20 and apparel. To Mr. John Carter £5. Residue to Society for Propagating the Gospel for Encouragement of persons aforesaid coming from New England, receiving Episcopal Ordination, and going as missionaries. Executor: Kingsmill Eyre. Overseer and trustee: Landgrave Abel Ketelby. Witnesses: Eliza Dreury, Fra: Bonifant, John Wright, Moody Gilbert.

Brook, 91.

Francois Macaire, born at Ponten Royan and merchant at Lyons, now in Carolina, bedridden in the house of Mr. Alexander Pepin at Charlestown. Will [in French with translation attached] 2 December 1687; proved 6 April 1691. To be buried in the churchyard of those of the reformed Religion of this City. To poore of said Church £2 out of le plus claire goods in my Storehouse where I have but a third, the rest belonging to Messrs. Chicott and Breuis. To servant Michel Antoine one third of the passage icy et fourniture for good services in my sickness, and make him free of our Company, Messrs. Chicott and Breuis to send accompt. Concerning John Andriver, I desire Mr. Boyd and Mr. De Gignilliat to discharge him when he has worked what he owes to Francois Bonnet our servant, to whom I give 10 Escus wages. Boneit Charron, bound for two years, to be free when he pleaseth in payment of 48 escus what I paid for the two years. As to the maid servant Antoinette, if Mr. Breuis and Chicott (who are to arrive in the month of December) doe not arrive, I desire Messrs. Boyd and De Gignilliat to send her back to London. Effects here in Carolina in our Company I commit to said Messrs Boyd and De Gignilliat. As I have goods in England and Holland and at Lyons, disposing of them by a will left in the hands of Mr. Chicott dated at London,—October last, by which the 100 ecus put in our Carolina Society as by our bill of lading [gives] to each the moiety or 500 ecus, I revoke said will, and, as the said Chicot and Breuis are not in need of money, I beseech them to account for what I have with them to Mr. Cephas Tulet, partner of Mr. Seigneuret, banker, whom I make executor to take charge of all my estate according to my Books, and to employ the same for bringing my Brothers Imbert and Jacques Macaire out of France. I beg him to write to all my creditors in Languedoc or elsewhere, manufacturers of crepe or otherwise, admitting an error to their prejudice and paying them, delivering any surplus to executor to send Imbert and Jacques Macaire out of France. If money is not sufficient, I charge them with the debt, declaring that I owe a little

account to Enque tuniel, and something due to Jacques Runnel, who would not agree to arbitration, as Sieur Tutel knows, to whom for his good services 200 livres. Residuary legatee and executor in Europe: said Sieur Tutel, revoking will left in hands of said Demoiselle [sic] Chicot. Dated at Charlestown and written by my friend Nicholas Magran and witnessed by Jean Roux master mariner. Witnesses Nicolas Magran, Jean Roux. Charlestown in Carolina 18 June 1689. True Copy, original in registry of the City of Charlestown, a request of Messrs Jean Francois de Gignilliat and James Boyd, Antoine Bouran, J. Liege. Before Translated [very badly] by Jean Jacques Benard, Notary Public.

Vere, 44.

Joseph Morton of Carolina, Landgrave. Will 14 April 1685; proved 20 November 1688. To sonn Joseph Morton £500 on May 1st after dscease, and £100 on each May 1st for five years, also these books: Assemblies Annotations in two volumes, Burges Spirituall Refinings, Twise ag^t Hord, Cambridge Concordance, cariles eleven volumes on Job, Burges on justification, Woolebirs body of Divinity, Cole on God's Sovereignty, Pearse his p^rperacon for death. To daughter Deborah Blake £400, viz: £100 each October 1st for four years after decease, also Baxter's Everlasting Rest, Baxter's Call to repentance, Baxter's at the Judgment day, Baxter's Rules for peace of Conscience, Crookes Guide, Flavell's Saint indeed, Watson's Divine Cordiall, Norcott of Baptisme. To son John £1000, also all lands in Berrow, Somerset, and other lands in England and Carolina. To son Joseph £500 more and rest of books. To Mr. Nehemiah Cox of London £5. To poore Ministers in England £100 to be disposed of by my Mr. William Collins and Mr. Nehemiah Cox. To sister Rebecca Bowell use of £50 worth of cattle and hoggs and one negro man and one negro woman to her and her husband for their lives, then to return to sonne John, if they choose to live with my wife and sonn, or if not 200 acres apportioned for them &c. To each servaunt a good Sow Shoate. Rest to wife Elinor, exec-

utrix. Witnesses: Edward Bowell, John Bletchley, John Ansted. Received in Secretary's Office of province of Carolina 25 May 1688, Jos. Oldys, Dep^{ty} Secretary. 7 November 1688 Attestation of John Bletchley of Weston neare Bath, county Somerset, Carpenter and Joyner, aged 46 years, that he was servant to Joseph Morton late of Carolina deceased and witnessed will 14 April, being present Mr. Edward Bowell, said Joseph Morton's brother in law and John Ansted, servaunt. Attestation of Elizabeth Gower, widow, Holbourn neare Thavies Inn, Milliner, aged 34 years, that she knew said Joseph Morton and sojourned in his house in Carolina as a boarder near a year and a half. Commission to Joseph Morton and John Morton, sons, widow Elinor having died. Administration 19 March 1705 to Anne Wills als Morton, wife of Thomas Wills, relict and residuary legatee of John Morton.

Exton, 153.

Culcheth Golightly, parish of St. Andrew, Berkeley County, Planter. Will 14 December 1749; proved 18 March 1756. To Wife Mary £1000 sterling when my daughters are 21 or be married, or within 12 months after Wife shall marry again and use of household stuff during time she is a Widow. Executors to make an allowance to wife during widowhood for her maintenance and education of children and to have choice of my slaves at their appraised value. To Rebecca Pinckney, youngest daughter of my friend Major William Pinckney, £1000 current money to be paid to her uncle Charles Pinckney Esquire out of first profits after payment for my dear wife and children, etc. Rest to my daughters Dorothy and Mary at 21 or marriage. If daughters die, residue to wife for life, then one half to children of my Brother Francis Golightly in the East Indies and one half to the female children of my said friend Major William Pinckney. Care of Horse Shoe Estate recommended to friend Mr. Thomas Everson. Executors and guardians of daughters: Friends Honorable Edward Fenwicke and Charles Pinckney Esquire, Mr. George Austin, Merchant and Landgrave Edmund Bellinger. Witnesses: Lionel Chalmers, John Gibbes, Lucy Ann Edwards.

Glazier, 69.

James Matthews of Ross in Scotland, outward bound to Carolina in the Edward and Francis, Thomas Mann, Commander. Will 11 October 1699; proved 25 August 1703. All to mother Barbara Cranle of Ross in Scotland. Executor: friend Hanna Baxter. Witnesses: William Hussey, Sam: Wills, notary public. Degg, 145.

THE MOULTRIES.

PART I.

[From a sketch prepared in 1878 by the Rev. Gerard Moultrie of South Leigh Vicarage, Oxfordshire, England, for Peter Gourdin, Esq., of St. John's Parish, Berkeley County, South Carolina.]

The Moultries of Scotland, Lairds of Seafield, Markinch & Roscobie whose name is also spelled in the old manuscripts and charters, "Moutrays", Mowtrays" "Moultreres" and "Moultrays" had as their family seat the Tower of Seafield on the Firth of Forth near Edinburgh, Scotland, which estate was confirmed to Richart Moultrare by Royal Charter in 1443.

ADAM DE MULTRERE swore fealty to King Edward I. at Berwick-on-Tweed, with the other Scottish gentry in A. D. 1292.

His name occurs, appended with his seal, as witness to a deed for transfer of land in "Nurbiggying" to the abbot & convent of S. Mary Newbottle in 1331. He lived in or near Edinburgh probably on Moutray Hill, the name of the eminence at the East end of Prince's Street (outside the old city walls) now occupied by the Register House, immediately below Calton Hill. This would be near the estate & old turreted mansion of Restalrig in the direction of Holyrood Palace & would be nearly opposite Seafield Tower which stands visible from it on the other side of the Firth of Forth (5 miles wide) in Fife.

ROBERT MULTRARE received in 1365 a Royal charter from David II., son of the Bruce, granting him lands in the barony of Lastalryk (Restalrig) which had been confiscated for treason from John Coltus their late possessor.

RICHARD MULTRARE of Seafeld Tower & Markinch received a Royal charter confirming to him the Seafeld & Markinch lands in 1443. This is the earliest mention of the family as connected with these estates so far as have yet been discovered. Mariota Multrare had the lands of Petdorning in Fife settled upon her on her marriage in 1449 with John Strang of Balcaskie—in Fife.

JOHN MULTRARE succeeded his father Richard in the Seafeld & Markinch estates in 1469. Little is known of him except that his wife's name was Gelis ("Heloise"). His name appears as Commissioner (representative of the Lesser Barons & Burgesses) in the Scottish Parliament of James III. from A. D. 1469-1478.

THOMAS MULTRARE succeeded his father John in the estate circ. 1478. In 1481 he married, by dispensation, Katherine Bosville (Boswell) of Balmuto near Seafeld. She was fifth daughter of David Boseville "a man" as Douglas writes, "of good parts & great strength of body, who died at an advanced age about A. D. 1490. He was a lineal descendant of Sieur Robert de Boseville, a man of high rank in the Court of King William the Lion, who succeeded to the throne of Scotland in A. D. 1165. The first of the Bosevilles on record accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy & commanded a division of the Norman army at the Battle of Hastings. Thomas Multrare was a fierce & haughty man, constantly at feud with his neighbors e. g. on the 5th of February 1484 he was invited to surrender his person unto custody at Blackness Castle, the state prison on the Firth of Forth "for the great offence done agane our soverane Lordis hienes be Thomas Multrare in the distrubling of a venerable fader in God the Abbott of Dumfermling". Dumfermline was the Westminster Abbey of Scotland & its Abbott was a very august personage indeed, occupying a position of dignity as high relatively

as that in England of the Dean of Westminster. The "disturbing" of such an Ecclesiastic was a daring operation, even by a powerful noble. Multrare was to surrender within eight days; but he does not appear to have paid any notice of any kind to the invitation. It was the turbulent period of Scottish history when the barons headed by Archibald Douglass (surnamed from the deed "Bell-the-Cat"), hung from the parapet of Launderbridge the unpopular favourites of the King, Cochrane, Torphicken & the others, by the ropes of their tents; in spite of the earnest appeal of Cochrane that a gentleman of his dignity might be accommodated with a silken halter, instead of coarse & villainous hemp. The royal power fell into contempt for some time after this, & there was but little of law & order in the kingdom. Of this state of things the laird of Seafeld no doubt availed himself.

David Boseville, Multrare's father-in-law, had married Elizabeth daughter of Sir John Melville. His eldest daughter (Katherine Multrare's sister) married Sir Robert Douglass of Lochleven progenitor to the Earls of Morton.

JOHN MULTRARE succeeded his father Thomas, in 1500. After holding the estates of Seafeld & Markinch for four years he died, leaving two sons, John & Richard.

JOHN MULTRARE inherited the estates in 1504. He married the 5th daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies (ancestor to the present Earl of Galloway) who fell at Flodden-field among the nobles who fell fighting round the body of the King. Her mother Elizabeth was daughter to Alexander Kennedy of Blairnhan. Multrare's wife was one of 16 daughters, all of whom married!!! There would be no failure of Scotch cousins in our family if one only knew where to look for them. Richard Multrare his younger brother had in 1527, a lawsuit with the Earl of Glammis his neighbour. Glammis Castle (of which not

even the ruins are now visible) was in the parish of Kinghorn, about a mile & three quarters from Seafeld Tower. It used formerly to be given in pledge by the Kings of Scotland for the payment of the dowers of the royal princesses. At last an Earl of Glamis marrying a daughter of one of the Kings, his royal father-in-law made him a present outright of the castle. The pleading is as follows:—

XXIX^c Marcii 1527.

“Anent the time assignit be the lordis of counsule to Richard Multrare agains Johne Lord Glamis for the wrangeois spoliaciorn fra him of ane blak hors price XXIII marks furth of Guckkeith, that is to say, the said Lord Glamis to compere personaly & gif his aith apown the said spulge, becaus the samyn was referit to his aith, with certificatioun an he comperit nocht, the lordis wald refer the said mater to the said Richardis aith; the said Richart being personalie present & the said Lord Glamis oftymes callit & nocht comperit, then lordis of counsule decernis & deliveris that the said Johne Lord Glamis has done wrong in the said spoliaciorn & sal restore the samyn to the said Richart als gude as it was the tyme of the said spulginge, becaus the mater was referit to the said Richart’s aith, wha maid faith as is above written.”

“Oftentimes called & appeared not”. The fact is, poor Lord Glamis had enough trouble on his hands at home without hampering himself with lawsuits about black horses or anything else. At this time he was engaged in an extremely dangerous quarrel with his countess, the beautiful and evil lady Janet, sister to Archibald Douglas (“Bell-the-Cat”) earl of Angus, owing to the adherence of Lord Glamis to the cause of the young King (James V.) who was now endeavouring to free himself from the thralldom of the Douglas faction. A few months after this lawsuit she poisoned him. Ten years later, she was tried & condemned for an attempt, by the same means, on the life of

the King himself. She was burnt alive on the rock of Edinburgh Castle, suffering her torments with the calm intrepidity of her race, & enlisting the sympathy of the ignorant on her behalf together with a belief of her innocence which has misled some later historians. Her second husband, Campbell of Skipnish, who was in confinement on the same charge was dashed to pieces on the rocks of the Castle crags in an attempt to escape from prison. Her son Lord Glamis, a youth of 15, pleaded guilty to the charge, under torture. In the following reign he obtained a pardon & restoration of his lands, on the plea of having made an untrue confession under terror of the rack. The hostility of the family however to the Lairds of Seafield continued to smoulder. In 1535 John Multrare found himself under the necessity of claiming the protection of the Crown against George Earl of Rothes (a connection of the Glamis house) "his mortale & deidly inymy, who had stooode with the said John's unimyis & perseivit him of his lyfe."

A royal charter of James IV to this Laird of Seafield & Markinch is interesting in its provisions as illustrating the terms of feudal tenure. It is dated 1511 (two years before the battle of Flodden-field) & is thus addressed:—

"Jacobus dei gracia Rex Scotorum... Sciatis nos... dedisse delicto nostro familiari Johanni Multrare totus et integras terras nostras de le Newtown de Markinch... in dominis nostro de fyffe... tenendas et habendas" &c.

Then after sundry provisions as to forfeiture, in case of his ever being convicted of murder or robbery &c., comes the requirements of him in war time as Crown Vassal.

"Ac sciam prelictus Johannes Multrare et heredes sive inneniendo, pro qualibet deum liberta dictarum terrarum, duos equestres, unum eorum cum lancea, cum uno equo onerativo, ad faciendum nobis servitium, in nortris guerris et exercitibus cum per nostras literas ad hoc requisiti et man-

dati fuerint... In cujus rei testimonium presenti caxte nostre magnum sigilium nostrum apponi precepimus... apud Edinburgh, quinto die mensis Augusti, anno domini millesimo quingentismo undecimo et regni nostri vicessimo quarto”.

NOTE:—“Librata terra contains four oxgangs of land & every oxgang thirteen acres (skene) with us it is so much land as is yearly worth 20 s.

The terms of the address in this charter shew that the recipient was a man of some position at Court. The lands are all mentioned by name in it. In the next year, 1512, a few months before the battle of Flodden, when the Scottish hosts were mustering for the war, another royal confirmatory charter is given to this Laird, prescribing yet again the condition of his feudal service. The charter is given by Sir Henry Wardlaw of Torrey, Knight, to John Multrare & is confirmed by Royal Charter under the great seal. This provision is added:—

“Volo sciam... pro me et heredibus meis quod dictus Johannes &c. . mit liberi & quieti ab homagis, warda & relevio, & a secta alicujus civne, Reddendo inde annuatim... tres denarius strivelingorum none libere feodifirme.”

The first of these two charters is interesting as shewing how many horsemen the Laird of Seafeld took with him to Flodden when he fought by the side of his father-in-law, Stewart of Garlies, who fell in the action.

JOHN MULTRARE succeeded his father in 1540. By Royal charter of Mary Queen of Scots, dated Edinburg Aug. 16, 1547 he received from her 4 acres of land in “Bruselland” (is this the ancient name of Burntistand?) held till then by the famous James Kirkcaldy of Grange. It is possible that this grant of land to a royal favourite (and apparent confiscation from its owner) may have some bearing on the early hostility of the Laird of Grange to Queen Mary. He

was one of the ablest soldiers of his day having learnt the art of war in Germany; & his leadership of the rebel army, in conjunction with Murray, achieved the Victory of Langside. That his real sympathies were however on the side of royalty is evident from his desertion of his party & return to his allegiance to Mary during the time of her English captivity. He held Edinburgh Castle for her, against Morton & the English army together with his friend Martland of Lethington. On the final surrender of the Castle Grange & his brother were executed at the Cross of Edinburgh, in the presence of an immense concourse of people.

It is clear from the following document that there was a fierce quarrel between the lairds of Seafeld & the Kirkcaldys of Grange. It is dated some few years before Queen Mary's grant of 4 acres. By it both parties are bound over to keep the peace:—

Vigesimo Marcii 1533.

"In presens of the Lordis & Counsale compeirit Johanne Malville of Raith Knycht & James Kirkcaldy of the Grange for thaim, thair kynismen, frendis, servandis, & pairt takaris on that ane pairt, & Johnne Multrare of Seyfield, David Vallance, Henry Vallance & James Traile for thame, thair kyn frendis, servandis, assistaris & pairt takaris on that uther pairt & band & obligt thame, be the faith & treuth in thair bodyis to abyd & underly the sentence & decrete of the saidis Lordis, anent the modificatioun of making of assithmentis amangis thame for all slaughteis, mutilaciounis & criminall actionis, committitt & done be any of the pairties upoun utheris unto the day of the daite herof siclik us and the samin was intentit befor thame & perservit be priemptoure summondis."

John Multrare seems to have taken the Catholic side in the dispute at the beginning of Queen Mary's reign. Kirkcaldy of Grange, his enemy being a strong Protestant. In the year 1560 the Protestant "Confession of Faith" was

passed in the Scottish Parliament, together with a "Book of Discipline" for the government of the kirk. With regard to the laying on of hands the congregation decided that it was superfluous "for albeit the apostles used the imposition of hands, yet seeing the miracle is ceased, the using the ceremony we judge not to be necessary". Ministers were to be elected by the people & examined by the ministers & elders openly on the points then in controversy between the Roman Church & the Protestant bodies, as well as on Christian Doctrine generally. Parishes which could not obtain a Minister were to be served by a "Reader" instead, whose office it was to read the Common Prayers & the H. Scriptures, but not to administer the "Sacraments". The country was parcelled out into 10 districts over which were appointed 10 Ministers who were called "Superintendents". This was the Presbyterian system as adopted in Scotland at the time (1560) of the commencement of the reign of Elizabeth in England.

Seafeld Tower stands in the parish of Kinghorn. To this parish one of these "Readers" was sent, who was immediately sent packing, bag & baggage, by John Multrare. Proceedings were taken against him by the Lords of Secret Council, sitting at Perth in 1564. Present the Earls of Moray, Morton (Chancellor) Athol, & Lord Ruthven (Secretary) The indictment is as follows:—

"The quhilk day, anent oure Sovereigne Ladiis lettres purehert be the Provert & Baillies of Kingorne, mak and mentioun that quhair thai conducit ane Reder for reding of the prayeris within the kirk of Kingorne & placeit him in ane convenient hous to dwell into, quhilk he peaceabillie broukit be a large space, nevirththeless, Johnne Multray of Seyfeld, movit of hatred & malice in the moneth of . . . last bipast, hes be way of deid ejecht thair said redar furth of the said hous violentlie, quiairthrow he is notch abill to continue & use his vocayoun & the land of Seyfeld being di-

verse times chargeit & warneit to compeir befor oure soverane Lady & hir counsall . . . contennunttie dissobeyit & wald nocht compeir . . . the Lordis of Secret Counsall decernis & ordainis the said Johanne Multray of Seyfield. . .

to restore the Reader to his house or it will be the worse for him" &c. &c.

So bitter was Kirkcaldy of Grange against Queen Mary for her favour shewn to the Moultries by the grant to them of part of his land & against his neighbors the Moultries for their devotion to the cause of the unfortunate Queen, that when she was getting involved in her troubles in Edinburgh after Darnley's murder he caricatured her under the figure of our crest. This is Miss Strickland's account:—

"Among other cruel devices practiced against Mary at this season by her cowardly assailants, was the dissemination of gross personal caricatures which like the placards charging her as an accomplice in her husband's murder, were fixed on the doors of churches & other public places in Edinburgh * * * Mary was peculiarly annoyed at one of these productions called "The Mermaid" which represented her in the character of a crowned syren, with a sceptre formed of a fish's tail in her hand, & flanked with the regal initials M. R. This curious specimen of party malignity is still preserved in the state paper office. It is very well drawn in pen & ink, and preserves a striking likeness of Mary's lovely features, but with the melancholy expression of sickness & sorrow, and agreeing well with Drury's description of her woeful appearance when assisting at the services for the repose of her husband's soul."—*Life of Mary Q. of Scots*, Vol. I, p. 424 (Bohn).

Queen Mary paid a visit to Moultrie's cousin Boseville (or Boswell) of Balmuto on her visit to Fife in 1565, just before her marriage with Darnley. Balmuto is close to Seafield Tower.

GEORGE MULTRAY (sic) succeeded to the property in 1579. He married Elizabeth Stewart & left three sons, Henry, Robert & Alexander.

In 1565 George Mowtra younger of Seafeld signs a bond with the rest of the Barons & Gentlemen of Fife engaging "trewlie to serve the King & Queens Majesteis" & with their Lieutenant in the said shin to "ryise" . . . in their Majesties service when he shall give advertisement or for resisting their Highness's rebels or pursuing & expelling them from the country "or to resist & invaid Ingland in caise it sal happin to persew." &c. &c.

HENRY MOUTRAY (sic) succeeded his father George in 1608. He was a wild & unsteady man, hampered by debt & difficulties, which however did not repress his tendencies to dangerous practical jokes of an offensive kind on his neighbors. The following is a singular entry:—

4th July 1609.

"Act by the Lords of Privy Counsel at the instance of James Gray in the Grange Myhee & others against Henry Multray of Seyfield, Peter Narne his servant, & his other men tenants &c. for coming in November & December last to the quidis of the complainor & taking away their Ky, quoiyis & calvis, . . . having kuit the taillis & rumpleis of the saidis ky to the taillis & rumpleis of the saidis young quoyis & calvis." &c.

Peter Narne was convicted and sent to prison, "Quidquid delirant rejes, plectuntus achivi."

Henry Moultray died about A. D. 1618 leaving no male child. His daughter Elizabeth married Anchmòntie of Edinburgh & received Bichty farm at Markinch as her marriage portion. Henry was succeeded in the estate by his next brother Robert.

ROBERT MOUTRAY OR MOULTRIE inherited the property about A. D. 1618. He married Jeane Drummond. His

younger brother Alexander Moultrie married Isabel Drummond & had by her issue, one son and daughter, George born in 1641 & Janet born in 1645, both were baptized at Dumfermline. Alexander was "tutor" or Guardian of Roscobie for his nephews & died of consumption at Culross in 1672 Robert Moultrie had issue, one son Robert, who succeeded him.

ROBERT MOULTRIE succeeded his father Robert about two years afterwards (1620). He married Lady Ann Erskine, daughter of John Earl of Marr, a lineal descendant of Malcolm (III) Canmore King of Scotland and Edmund Ironside one of the Saxon Kings of England. This lady seems not to have relished Seafeld Tower & its wave-beaten walls. Anyhow the old fortification & the lands at Markinch were sold in 1631, to Archbishop Law of Glasgow for 19,700 marks, and the estate of Rescobie (now spelt Roscobie) in the royalty of Dumfermline, was bought instead. Law was the prelate who offended Archbishop Laud by refusing to wear the vestments at the Scotch Coronation of Charles I. His grand-daughter Maria Law married Robert Moultrie's son James in 1646.

JAMES MOULTRIE, laird of Roscobie after his father Robert, married in 1646 Maria Law daughter of George Law of Brienton & grand-daughter to Archbishop Law of Glasgow, mentioned above. By her he had three sons.

John his successor died s. p.

Robert who took the estate on the decease of his brother
s. p. died s. p.

James who inherited the estate on the failure of male issue to his brothers.

JOHN MOULTRIE succeeded his father James in 1676 and died without issue.

The following is the entry of his armorial bearings in the

records of the Lyon Office. Edinburgh, Vol. I p. 368 (A. D. 1672-6)

"The arms of John Moultrie (sic) of Roscobie azur on a chevron betwixt three escallops argent a Boar's head coupéd sable & two spurr-revels gules; on ane helmet befitting his degree with a mantle gules double argent; and a wreath of his collours is set for his Crest, a Mermaid proper. The motto in ane escroll—*Nunquam non fidelis*".

SETON in his hand-book of hereldry thus speaks of the escallop shell:—

"The escallop-shell is the well known badge of a pilgrim from which word the surname Pringle has been fancifully derived."

The following lines are by Sir Walter Raleigh:—

"Give me my scallop-shell of quiet
My staff of faith to walk upon:
My scrip of joy, immortal diet,
My bottle of salvation,
My gown of glory (hopes true gage)
And thus I'll make my pilgrimage."

"Towards the middle of the 16th century Pope Alexander IV prohibited all but pilgrims who were truly noble from assuming escallop shells as armorial ensigns."

A Mermaid "proper" means a mermaid coloured as she would be in a painting: sc. flesh-coloured body: golden hair, tail of a fish (perhaps green)

ROBERT MOULTRIE inherited the estates on the death of his elder brother. He was married at Edinburg by Arnot the Dean in 1681 to Marie, daughter of Sir William Scott of Clerkington, Senator of the College of Justice (knighted by Charles I in 1642) & Barbara Dalmakay his 2nd wife, daughter of Sir John Dalmackay, Bart: Marie Scott had 3 sisters, the eldest Barbara married Stewart of Blackhall (Douglas) and upon his death Sir William Drummond of Hawthornden. Agnes, the second married Sir John Horne

of Renton, the third married Oglivia of Murkle in Forfarshire. He seems to have been a dissolute man. The intermediaries in the marriage settlement for payment of the lady's dowry were the Duke & Duchess of Hamilton & Sir W. Drummond of Hawthornden whose name appears in other parts of the documents. It is observable that in the Ms. of this marriage settlement our name is spelt actually in four different ways:—"Moutray, Mowtray, Moultray, Moultry." Robert died in 1686 without lawful issue & was succeeded by his younger brother James.

NOTE:—"Scott of Clerkington (afterwards Scott of Millenie) was of an ancient branch of the illustrious house of Buccleugh, descended from that family when they resided in Lanarkshire."

Douglass I, 217.

"Scot of Millenie".

"Laurence Scott of Clerkington married a daughter of Sir John Dalmahay of that ilk, a sister of his father's second wife, & by her he had only two daughters. No male issue. Succeeded by his brother John." (Douglas Ibid)'

JAMES MOULTRIE OR MOULTRAY on the death of his brother Robert inherited the Roscobie estates in 1686. He died in 1710 leaving two sons, James who succeeded him as laird of Rescobie & John who lived in the parish of Culross & married about A. D. 1700 Catherine Craik by whom he had issue John (my grandfather's father who emigrated to Carolina in 1729) born in 1702 & Anna a daughter born in 1703.

JAMES MOULTRIE succeeded his father in 1710. He died in 1736 & was followed by his son James, who dying in 1741 left the estate to his elder son James. This Laird died without issue & was succeeded in 1766 by his brother Capt. John Moultrie (or Moultray in the accounts of him in Nelson's life) He died without male issue and was succeeded in the

property by his daughter Catherine Moultrie in 1800, who sold (at Cobham in Surrey) in conjunction with her widowed mother the whole estate of Roscobie to William Adam, Esq. (Sir W. Scott's friend at whose house of Blair Adam he wrote *The Abbot*). The Rescobis lands are now the property of Adam, Esq. M. P. (the liberal whip) of Blair Adam and H. DeSgleish, Esq of Brankstone grange, Culross & 22 Coates Crescent Edinburg. The latter gentleman possesses the old (Moultrie's Roscobie) papers, charters, title deeds &c.

JOHN MOULTRIE the younger son of the above James, married, as stated, Catherine Craik at Culross near Rescobie. By her he had issue John (my great, great, grandfather) born in 1702, & a daughter Anna, born in 1703, who married Cruikshank, Superior of Excise, who died in Glasgow.

JOHN MOULTRIE, THE EMIGRANT, the son of the above John, emigrated to Charles Town in Carolina in the early part of the Eighteenth Century. He returned to Edinburgh where he received the degree of M. D. He went back to Charles Town in 1729 in which year his name appears as one of the founders of the St. Andrew's Club. He married, (1) Lucretia Cooper, by whom he had four sons, John, Lieutenant Governor of Florida, James Chief Justice of Florida, William, Major-General in the War of the American Revolution and Governor of South Carolina, and Thomas a Captain in the 2nd Regt. in the American Revolution. He married, (2) Elizabeth Mathewes by whom he had one son, Alexander, the first Attorney-General of South Carolina. John Moultrie the Emigrant died in 1771.

SEAFIELD TOWER:—In Sibbald's Fife page 314. the Tower of Seafield is thus described:

"A little to the East of Kinghorn upon the coast, is Vicar's Grange, where some marble is found; & eastward of

that is the ruined Tower of Seafeld, the ancient seat of the Moutrays, washed by the sea, represented by the laird of Roscobie; it is now the earl of Melvil's. To the North of both is Grange Kircaldie of old, the house of the ancient family of the name of Kircaldie, some of whom were famous for their courage & prudence."

The old Tower still stands firm in its ruins. The walls are of red sandstone. The dungeon (or cellar) at its basement is hewn out of the red sandstone rock, on which the tower is built. The interior of the Tower measures 20 feet 2 inches by 14 feet 4 inches. There seems to have been at least 5 storeys in the tower including the basement. The exterior walls (5 feet thick) of all of them remain up to the middle of the highest story, but large gaps are opened in the masonry in places, owing to the removal from the windows, doors, & fireplaces of all the hewn-stone-rock. This is especially the case in the Western wall of the Tower a large portion of which has fallen from roof to basement. The floors have all fallen, & the roof with a considerable part of the top story is gone. The floor of the hall was supported on a vaulted stone archway. The corbels of the ceiling of the hall still remain. Remains of fosse and draw-bridge are still visible. The foundations of buildings, adjoining the west of the tower, together with a flanking turret at the S. W. angle, are still to be traced. The view from the tower is beautiful beyond description. Southwest the horizon of the North Sea is broken only by the faint conical mass of the Bass rock. Southwards opposite the tower is the bold outline of Berwick law; while further westward in mid-channel, a couple of miles distant, lies Tuckeith, "*l'isle des chevaux*", where Dr. Johnson found "some good grass with rather a profusion of thistles." Westward of Tuckeith, on the horizon, in distinct view, about 7 miles off, are seen, on clear days, Arthurs seat & Edinburgh Castle. Eastward on the Fife coast the "lang-

town" (about 2 miles long) of Kirkcaldie lies in the bosom of the bay, at the western extremity of which Seafeld Tower stands very prominently. The opposite horn of the bay, is occupied by the ruins of Ravenscraig (or Ravensheugh) Castle, the ancient seat of the St. Clairs of Rosline, Earls of Orkney:—

"Moor, moor the barge, ye gallant crew,
And gentle lady deign to stay;
Rest thou in Castle Ravensheugh,
Nor tempt the stormy firth today."

Scott's Ballad of Ros-abelle.

On the same coast, about a quarter of a mile west of Seafeld, is a large cavern, reported to communicate with the house of Grange (half a mile northwards) I myself penetrated with a candle for about 500 feet into it & then found the way blocked with earth. The cavern is narrow and high at its entrance & very broad & capacious in the far interior; reported to be a haunt for otters & badgers, of which however, I saw none. Northward, the hillside rises steeply above the tower & shelters it from the Northern blasts. The coast is bold and rocky with beautiful sandy coves, embosomed in walls of cliff, at frequent intervals. Immediately under the walls of the tower such a cove offers a delicious bathing place. It is an unsafe shore for boats, owing to the half-submerged rocks which here & there shew their dark backs ("dorsum inmane") above the boiling waves, as much as a hundred yards or so from the beach. The rocks on which the tower stand have in parts a delicate rose-tint, which is very pretty, as seen from a little distance. It was immediately opposite to Seafeld Tower that the celebrated naval action began between Sir Andrew Wood of Leith & the English Captain Stephen Bull, in the year 1490. Bull waited for the return of Wood from a cruise, having sheltered his five ships of war behind the Isle of May. Wood

came on him without perceiving him till immediately before he was attacked, having only two ships with him, The Flower & the Yellow Carvel. However he served out grog to his men & they went to work with a will. The fighting was so fierce that the ships drifted out of the Firth, grappling with one another & the action was finally ended by Bull's ships being captured, after a whole night & part of the next morning, in the Firth of Tay, whither all the vessels had drifted with the tide. A royal grant of land was made at this time to the laird of Seafield, near to the lands given to Wood, whether for services rendered in this action or not is not known.

ROS-COBIE the seat of the Moultries after 1631, is an extensive domain on high ground overlooking Loch Leven from the North & extending nearly all the distance from Loch Leven to Dumfermline. The names of the farms on the estate were these, Woddiegrange, or Wodderhill, Redcraigs, Bowleys or Bohill, Blairnbothers, Kitherwood, Corlpits, Pasbarith, Kingark, Craigencat. The estate was also called Woodend the mansion being called Burnhench. House & name have both disappeared, a portion of the old stables remains, built as old inhabitants on the spot affirm, by James Moultrie for his hunters. They are now made into 6 labourers cottages. The arches for discharging the hay from above into the manger still remain & shew for what purpose the building was originally used. I myself saw them there in 1876 & examined them with the present lessee of the Roscobie lime works who lives close by in a cottage still called Bow-hill. Royal charters of Charles I. exist, confirming the Roscobie estates to Robert Moultrie. Other charters to the same effect exist in the name of John Lord Erskine (Earl of Mar) & Sir John Murray of Touchadown. Robert had issue a son, James, who succeeded him.

COAT OF ARMS:—Experts tell me, that the mention of a Seal used by Adam de Multreere in 1331, (*vide supra*) im-

plies the possession of armorial bearings by the family at that time. The earliest record that I have yet been able to find of the arms of the family is in "Nobiles Minores by James Pont (M. S. circ. 1630):—Moutray of Sheffield (Seafield) beareth arz: on a Cheveron A. a boare's head couped sa, and two spurrevels g. between three escallops of the second."

Translated into intelligible English:

"Moultrie of Seafield has, for armorial bearings, an azure blue shield with a silver chevron (gabled band) on which is a black truncated boar's head with two red spur-rowels, between three silver scallop-shells."

In heraldry a spur-rowel is styled a Mullet (Fr. Molette). Does this emblem in our arms "cant" on the name. "Multrae quesi Moletrier" i. e. the rider with the spur? and has it anything to do with the red-tongued boar's head on the chevron, between the red spurs?

With regard to these arms it is remarkable that they (& the Motto) are identical with those of Auketell Moutray of Favour Royal, County Tyrone, Ireland. Their crest however is now a hand with a dagger (the Erskine crest). Auketell Moutray however sent me an impression in sealing wax from the handle of a silver spoon which has been in his family for at least a century on which is engraved a Mermaid as crest. It is clear therefore that their arms were once absolutely identical with ours. He is a man of old estate & traces his family as far back as 1640 when there was a marriage with the Erskines. Probably he is descended from one of the Seafield Moultries who married another Erskine & settled in Ireland where the Erskines had estates. He has no record of any connection with Fife however or even Scotland. The Erskines (from their relationship to the Earl of Mar) were great favourites with James I of England & received large grants of land in Ireland from him.



THE MOULTRIE COAT-OF-ARMS.

(See page 240.)

PART II.

THE MOULTRIES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

FROM A SKETCH BY THE LATE DR. JAMES MOULTRIE, WITH
ANNOTATIONS BY A. S. SALLEY, JR.

I.

DR. JOHN MOULTRIE, THE EMIGRANT and the progenitor of the Moultrie family of South Carolina was born in Culross, Shire of Fife, Scotland. He was a physician of eminence and a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. He came to Charles Town, S. C. anterior to 1729 in which year his name appears among the signatures of the original founders of the St. Andrew's Club, now Society. Born 1702. Died in 1771. Married 22 April 1728 Lucretia Cooper¹ who was born in 1704 and died 9th May 1747.² He married again 29 June 1748³ Elizabeth Mathewes, who was born....., and who died.....December, 1787.

ISSUE: First Wife.

- (2) John, Royal Lieut.-Gov. E. Florida, born 1729.
- (3) William, Major-General in American Revolution,
born 30 Nov. 1728⁴; died 27th Sept. 1805.

¹ April 22, 1728. (Register of St. Philip's Parish.)

² "The same Day" [Saturday before] "died, in the 33d Year of her Age, Mrs. *Lucretia Moultrie*, the Wife of Mr. *John Moultrie* an eminent Physician in this Town, a Gentlewoman possessed of every Quality that could render her an Ornament to her Sex."—*The South-Carolina Gazette*, Monday, May 11, 1747.

³ The register of St. Philip's Parish. She was a widow. (See *The South-Carolina Gazette* of July 9, 1748.)

⁴ The register of St. Philip's Parish gives November 23, 1730. It also records the burial, May 22, 1731, of "Katherine Moultrie a Child". James Moultrie, the third son, was born November 3, 1734, as shown by the register.

- (4) James, Chief-Justice E. Florida, died 1765.
- (5) Thomas, Capt. in American Revolution.
ISSUE: Second Wife.
- (6) Alexander, Attorney-General of South Carolina.

2.

HONORABLE JOHN MOULTRIE, M. D., born⁵ in Charles Town, S. C. Married, (1st) 30th April 1753, Dorothy Morton (nee Dry) the widow of John Morton.⁶ Married again 5th Jany. 1762 Eleanor Austin, daughter of Capt. George Austin, of the Royal Navy, and Ann Ball. Hon. John Moultrie received the degree of M. D. at the University of Edinburgh in 1749, his thesis being "De Febre Maligna Biliosa Americae". He returned to Carolina where he practiced his profession until 1767 when he removed to East Florida and was appointed Royal Lieutenant-Governor of that Province, which office he continued to hold until Florida was ceded to Spain at which time he removed with his family to England. He is buried in Sheffnal Church, Shropshire.

ISSUE: First Wife.

- (7) Sarah.

ISSUE: Second Wife.

- (8) John, born 22 Jany. 1764; died Dec. 18. 1823.
- (9) James.
- (10) George.
- (11) Thomas, killed at Albuera.
- (12) Lucretia, married Charles Roger Kelsall.
- (13) Cecilia, married Admiral Bligh.

NOTE:—In an old book of memoranda by Lydia Child, is the following entry:

⁵ January 18, 1728/9. (St. P. reg.)

⁶ See *The South-Carolina Gazette* of April 30, 1753 and of August 3, 1747.

"January 5th, 1762, Mrs. Eleanor Austin run away with Mr. John Moultrie and was married."

Tradition hath it that Capt. Austin her father was opposed to this match. Capt. Austin who had been a merchant in Charles Town returned to England where he lived upon his estate Aston Hall in Shropshire. After a lapse of some years the Hon. Henry Laurens undertook and effected a reconciliation and when he went to England he took with him a picture of Mrs. Eleanor Moultrie and her two sons, John and James, which in the absence of Capt. Austin from home he hung in the dining room at Aston Hall and upon Capt. Austin's return home he was much incensed with his servants for allowing a stranger to take such a liberty but finally the reconciliation was affected through Mr. Laurens. Mrs. Jane Moultrie wife of Maj. George Austin Moultrie writing to Mrs. E. A. Poyas in May 1849, says:

"The picture you allude to of Mrs. Eleanor Moultrie and her two sons, James on her lap and John my husband's father, standing by her knee offering her a rose, still hangs where Mr. Henry Laurens, perhaps, first placed it, in our dining room at Aston Hall."

NOTE:—Capt. George Austin lies buried at Sheffnal Church. He bequeathed Aston Hall to his grandson, John Moultrie.

NOTE:—Mrs. Eleanor Austin Moultrie was born in Charles Town in 1738 and died in London in 1826.

8.

JOHN MOULTRIE of Aston Hall, Married November 16th Catherine Ball, daughter of Elias Ball (formerly of Wambaw Plantation South Carolina. afterwards of Bristol, England) and Catherine Gaillard.

Issue:

- (14) George Austin Moultrie, born 5 Oct. 1787; died 4 June 1866.

14.

Maj. GEORGE AUSTIN MOULTRIE married 4th July 1827 Jane Davidson, fourth daughter of Crawford Davidson.

Issue:

- (15) Mary Catherine, born May 6, 1828
- (16) John Austin, born July 21, 1829. Royal Navy.
- (17) Crawford Davidson, born Nov. 7, 1830. Royal Navy.
- (18) Arthur Austin, born April 14, 1832
- (19) Jane born Aug. 26, 1833
- (20) Grace, born June 24th 1837.

NOTE:—This branch became extinct in the male line by the death in battle of Lieutenant Arthur A. Moultrie, 90th Regiment, who was shot through the breast in the storming of Lucknow under Havelock, in the year 1857.

19.

JANE MOULTRIE married George Waldgrave Bligh son of Admiral Bligh.

Issue:

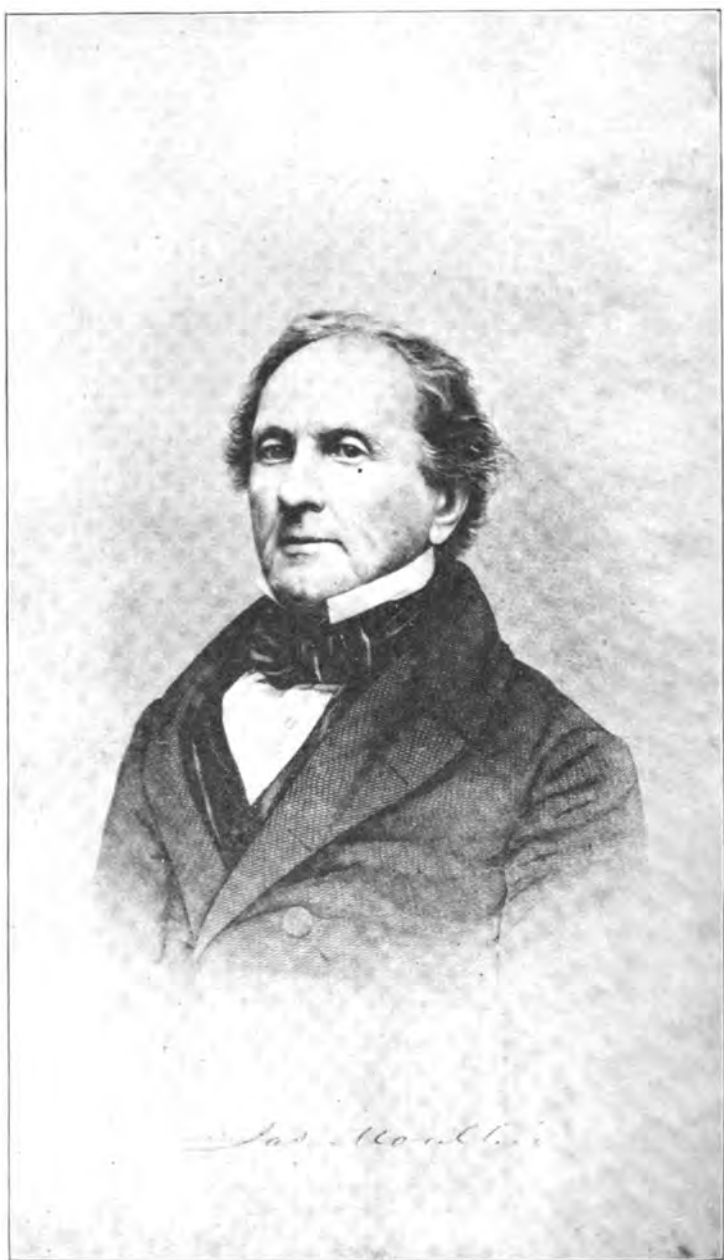
- (21) Winifred Rose Janet Cecilia Bligh.
- (22) Evelyn Grace Earl Bligh.

15.

MARY CATHERINE MOULTRIE married Thomas J. Heathcote.

Issue:

- (23) Noel Mary Georgiana Heathcote.
- (24) George Bruce Wadham Heathcote.
- (25) Godfrey Austin Heathcote.
- (26) Rose Mary Heathcote.



[FROM AN ENGRAVING BY J. C. BUTTRE FOR *The Medical Review*.]

- (27) Wyndham Selfe Heathcote.
- (28) Basil Heathcote.
- (29) Walter George Heathcote.
- (30) Herbert Moultrie Heathcote.
- (31) Florence Poultney Heathcote.
- (32) Arthur Napier Heathcote.
- (33) Thomas Grange Jenkyns Heathcote.

9.

DR. JAMES MOULTRIE received the degree of M. D. at the University of Edinburgh and returned to Charles Town the place of his nativity. He married, 4th Nov. 1790, his cousin Katherine Moultrie (126), the only child of Alexander Moultrie (6), the first Attorney-General of the State of South Carolina.

Issue:

- (34) James, M. D., born 27th March 1793.
- (35) Alexander, born 5th Aug. 1794.
- (36) Katherine Judith, born 25 Nov. 1798; died unmarried 1866.
- (37) Eleanor Austin, born 5 Aug. 1799; died unmarried.
- (38) John.
- (39) William Lennox, M. D., born 29 Jan. 1800; died 18 May 1865.

34.

DR. JAMES MOULTRIE was educated in England and received the degree of M. D. at Philadelphia in 1812. He served as a surgeon in the war of 1812. He was one of the founders of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina where he occupied the Chair of General Physiology until his 75th year. On the 12th of Nov. 1818 he married Sarah Louisa Shrewsbury daughter of Stephen Shrewsbury. No issue.

35.

ALEXANDER MOULTRIE married (1st) Martha Guerard, (2nd) Jane Howard, and (3rd) Cornelia Strobhart. By second and third wives he had no issue.

Issue :

First Wife.

- (40) Margaret.
- (41) Louisa.
- (42) Isabella.
- (43) Martha
- (44) Alexander.
- (45) Gulielma.

39.

DR. WILLIAM LENNOX MOULTRIE married (1st) on the 25th Nov. 1824, Hannah Child Harleston (daughter of William Harleston, Esq.) and (2nd) on the..... day of Nov. 1840 married Juliet Hall Ingraham daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Ingraham. She was born 4th July 1805; died 23 Dec. 1885.

Issue :

First Wife.

- (46) William Harleston, born Nov. 5, 1825.
- (47) James, born Jan. 3, 1827.
- (48) Constantia Harleston, born May 5, 1829.
- (49) John Harleston, born July 11, 1831.
- (50) Catherine, born June 10, 1833.
- (51) Edward Harleston, born May 18, 1834.
- (52) Sarah, born Dec. 11, 1838.

Issue :

Second Wife.

- (53) Mary Louisa, born 31 Dec. 1846.
- (54) Eleanor Catherine, died in infancy.

48.

CONSTANTIA HARLESTON MOULTRIE married Peter Gourdin, Esq. planter.

Issue :

- (55) James Moultrie Gourdin.
- (56) William Moultrie Gourdin, married Mrs. Annie B. Sturdivant (neè Douglas).
- (57) Henry Gourdin.

52.

SARAH MOULTRIE married Henry Laurens Ingraham, Esq., planter.

53.

MARY LOUISA MOULTRIE married, 23rd Dec. 1869, Isaac Ball, Esq., planter.

Issue :

- (58) Isaac Ball.
- (59) Julia Ball.
- (60) William Moultrie Ball.
- (61) James Austin Ball.
- (62) Wm. McBurney Ball.
- (63) Loti Moultrie Ball.
- (64) Frances Guerin Ball.
- (65) Nathaniel Ingraham Ball.
- (66) Alexander Kelsall Ball.
- (67) John Coming Ball.
- (68) Sarah Harleston Ball.
- (69) Charlotte Ingraham Ball.

58.

ISAAC BALL married, 25th Dec. 1900, Ethel Weissenger, of Selma, Ala.

59.

JULIA BALL married, 22nd June 1896, Henry H. Ficken, Esq., Attorney-at-Law.

Issue:

- (70) Katherine Margaret Ficken, born 23rd June 1898.
- (71) Loti Moultrie Ficken, born 2nd August 1902.

60.

WILLIAM MOULTRIE BALL married, 27th. Nov. 1901, Elise Rutledge Grimké.

Issue:

- (72) Montague Grimké Ball, born 20 Oct 1902.

63.

LOTI MOULTRIE BALL married, 3rd. Dec. 1902, Edmund Rhett, Esq.

10.

Rev. GEORGE MOULTRIE was born in Carolina. He was a fellow-commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge. He was Vicar of Clerburg Mortimer. He married Harriett Fendall, of Maston Hall, in Gloucestershire.

Issue:

- (73) John, in Holy Orders, born 1799; died 1874.
- (74) Edward, a barrister.
- (75) William, a Captain in the Army.
- (76) Thomas, a Lieutenant in the Navy; drowned in the West Indies.
- (77) Bligh, a Captain in the Army; drowned in Africa.
- (78) Charles, a Solicitor, died at Melbourne, Australia.
- (79) Harriet, married Thomas Scott.
- (80) Cecelia, Married John Peele.

73.

JOHN MOULTRIE, A. M., Canon of Worcester Cathedral and Rector of Rugby, a market town in Warwickshire. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Married Harriet Ferguson, grand-daughter of Ferguson. Laird of Monkwood in Ayrshire.

Issue:

- (81) Gerard, in Holy Orders, born Sept. 16, 1829.
- (82) George William.
- (83) John, died in infancy.
- (84) Ferguson Rose, born June 1, 1825; died unmarried.
- (85) Margaret Harriet.
- (86) Mary Dunlop.
- (87) Amy Jane Coleridge.
- (88) Mabel Peele.

81.

REV. GERARD MOULTRIE, M. A., Exeter College Oxford, and vicar of Southleigh, Oxfordshire, 1869. Married, 1855, Elizabeth, second daughter of Rev. C. A. Anstey, a grandson of Anstey, the poet.

Issue:

- (89) Barnard, born Jan. 10, 1859, Howbwry Vicarage, Wakefield Yorkshire.
- (90) John, born Feby. 3, 1860, curate Christ Church, Dorcoستر Yorkshire.
- (91) Gerard Ferguson, born Feb. 5, 1864; died in infancy.
- (92) Lawrence Gerard, born Aug. 10, 1866.
- (93) Austin, born Dec. 4, 1867, St. Saviours Vicarage, Leeds, Yorkshire.
- (94) Eleanor May, born May 15th 1856.
- (95) Adela, born Aug. 5, 1857.
- (96) Mary, born Nov. 10, 1861.
- (97) Agatha, born July 29, 1865.

NOTE:—Christopher Anstey the poet also known as Anstey of Bath was a wit and man in good society; author of a famous jeu d'esprit called the "New Bath Guide" a poem ridiculing the manners of the age. His elder brother was Squire of Trumpington Hall near Cambridge. He was buried in Poet's Corner in Westminster Abbey where his monument still remains.

82.

GEORGE WILLIAM MOULTRIE, second son of Rev. Canon Moultrie, Dep. Secretary of Bankof, Bengal, Married, Oct. 2, 1835, Elizabeth Frederica, daughter of J. Currie, Esq., of Pickford, Ticehurst, Kent, Member of Council of India and niece of Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.

Issue:

- (98) James Edward, born Nov. 16, 1858.
- (99) Fendall Alexander, born Aug. 20, 1860
- (100) Hugh Crawford, born Sept. 23, 1868.
- (101) Stewart Buller, born Nov. 6, 1872.
- (102) Amy Frederica, born Aug. 20, 1860.
- (103) Helen Georgiana, born April 11, 1866.
- (104) Constance Minnie, born May 4th 1877.

85

MARGARET HARRIETT married the Rev. Offley Carey.

Issue:

- (105) Catherine Annie Carey.
- (106) Lucius Carey.
- (107) Margaret Emily Carey.

74.

EDWARD MOULTRIE married.

Issue:

- (108) Catherine Cecile Earnest.

3.

WILLIAM MOULTRIE⁷, second son of Dr. John Moultrie, the emigrant, was born in Charles Town, S. C., November 23, 1730⁸; was baptized in St. Philip's Parish, December 24, 1730⁸; married, December 10, 1749, Elizabeth Damaris de St. Julien⁸, daughter of the third Pierre de St. Julien⁹, who dying, he next married, in October, 1779, Mrs. Hannah Lynch, widow of Hon. Thomas Lynch and daughter of Jacob Motte, Esq., sometime Public Treasurer of South Carolina; was elected a member of the Commons House of Assembly from St. John's Parish, Berkeley, October 29th. and 30th. 1754¹⁰; was appointed, by Lieutenant-Governor Bull, a captain in the South Carolina Provincial Regiment in the Cherokee War, September 16, 1760¹¹; was again elected to the Commons House of Assembly from St. John's, Berkeley, March 7th. and 8th. 1769¹²; reëlected, September 22nd. and 23rd. 1772¹³; reëlected December 15th. and 16th. 1772¹⁴; was major of the militia regiment of horse of the Province in 1773¹⁵ and colonel thereof in 1774¹⁶ and 1775¹⁷; was a deputy to the First Provincial Congress of South Carolina, for St. Helena's, 1775¹⁸, and of the Second Provincial Congress, 1775-1776¹⁹, and as such became a member of the first General Assembly of the State of South Carolina upon the adoption of the Constitution of March 26, 1776, and was, on that day, elected a member of the Legislative Council; was elected, in June, 1775, by the First Provincial Congress, colonel of the 2nd. Regiment (regulars) of South Carolina and was commissioned by the Council of Safety, June 17, 1775²⁰; was in command of the

⁷ This sketch of Gen. Moultrie was prepared by the editor of this magazine.

⁸ Register of St. Philip's Parish.

⁹ *Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina*, No. II., p. 43.

¹⁰ *The South-Carolina Gazette*, November 14, 1754.

¹¹ *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, Vol. III., p. 204.

¹² *The S-C. Gazette*, March 16, 1769.

¹³ *Ibid.*, Oct. 1, 1772. ¹⁴ *Ibid.*, Dec. 24, 1772.

¹⁵ *Wells's Register*, 1774. ¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 1775.

¹⁷ *Drayton's Memoirs of the American Revolution*, Vol. I., p. 353.

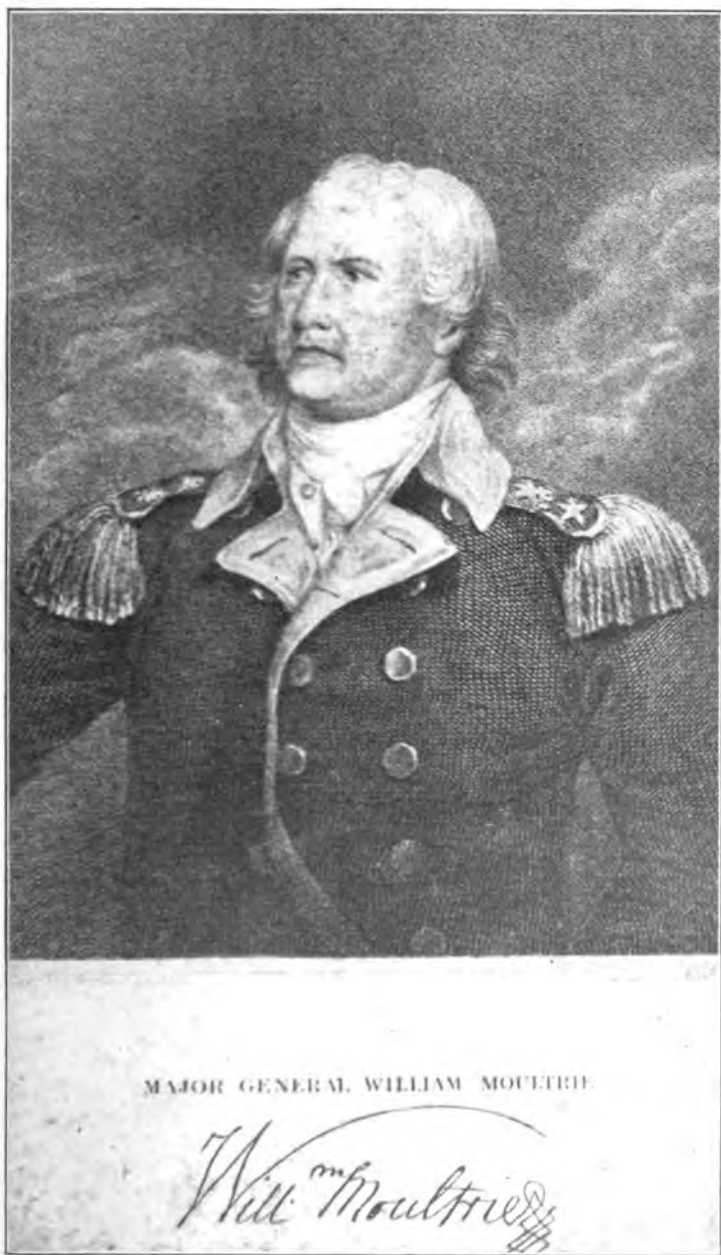
¹⁸ *The S-C. Gazette*, Jany. 23, 1775. ¹⁹ *Ibid.*, Sept. 7, 1775.

²⁰ Moultrie's *Memoirs of the American Revolution*, Vol. I., pp. 65 and 75.

forces on Sullivan's Island on June 28, 1776, when simultaneous victories were gained over a British fleet and army at each extremity of the island—the troops in the unfinished and unnamed fort²¹ on the western end of the island, which defeated the fleet, being under his immediate command, and those at the field works on the eastern end of the island, which defeated the army, being under the immediate command of Lt.-Col. Wm. Thomson, of the 3rd. Regiment; was thanked by Congress, July 20, 1776; with his regiment was put upon the Continental Establishment, September 20, 1776; was promoted, by Congress, brigadier-general on the Continental Establishment, September 16, 1776; elected first State Senator from St. John's, Berkeley, 1778; commanded the forces that on February 4, 1779, attacked the British force on Port Royal Island and drove it off the island; commanded the American forces on the South Carolina side of the Savannah River during Lincoln's invasion of Georgia in the spring of 1779, and succeeded in defeating Prévost's attempt on Charles Town in May, 1779, without bringing on a general action; commanded in and around Charles Town while Lincoln was on the expedition against Savannah in the autumn of 1779; took part in the defense of Charles Town in 1780, and, after the surrender of the town was paroled to barracks at Haddrell's Point (now Mount Pleasant) from whence he was sent to Philadelphia and finally exchanged, February 9, 1782; was promoted major-general, October 15, 1782, and served to the end of the war; was elected Governor of South Carolina, in 1785, serving two years, and again in 1794, serving two years; died September 27, 1805²². His *Memoirs of the American Revolution* (New York: David Longworth, 1802) is a valuable contribution to the history of the Revolution.

²¹ Soon after the battle the General Assembly named the fort Fort Moultrie in honor of its defender. The flag that floated over the fort during the fight was, with slight changes, adopted as the State flag. We are unable to ascertain what ever became of the flag which was used in the fight, and which was so gallantly rescued by Sergeant William Jasper when it was shot down by the British.

²² The yesterday morning, MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM MOULTRIE: The revolutionary services of this much beloved and revered patriot are so well known to every American, as to render any recital of them unnecessary. The citizens at large, and the military in particular, testimony of their due sense of his merits by giving him the most honourable and respectable burial."—*Charleston Courier*, Saturday morning, September 28, 1805.



[FROM AN ENGRAVING BY EDWARD SCREVEN OF AN ORIGINAL PAINTING BY
COL. JOHN TRUMBULL.]

Issue: First wife.

- (109) Lucretia, *b.* Oct. 13, 1750; *d.* 1763.
- (110) William, *b.* August 7, 1752.

110.

WILLIAM MOULTRIE, son of Gen. William Moultrie, was born August 7, 1752; was appointed a second lieutenant in the 2nd. Regiment in 1775 and was successively promoted first lieutenant and captain; married, January 11, 1776²³, Hannah Ainslie; was elected a member of the House of Representatives of South Carolina in 1781 ("Jacksonborough Assembly") from St. George's Parish, Dorchester; died December 11, 1796.²⁴

Issue:

- (111) De St. Julien.
- (112) Lucretia.
- (113) John Ainslie.
- (114) Eliza Charlotte.
- (115) Ann Fergusson.
- (116) Wm. Ainslie.
- (117) William.

114.

ELIZA CHARLOTTE MOULTRIE, daughter of William Moultrie, Jr., married Edward Brailsford.

Issue:

- (118) Amelia Brailsford.
- (119) John M. Brailsford.
- (120) Alexander Baron Brailsford.
- (121) Serèna Eliza Brailsford.
- (122) William Moultrie Brailsford.
- (123) Hannah Ainslie Brailsford.

4.

JAMES MOULTRIE, third son of Dr. John Moultrie, the emi-

²³ "MARRIAGES" * * * "Lieut. William Moultrie to Miss Hannah Ainslie, Daughter of John Ainslie, Esq; deceased.—Hon. Henry Middleton, Esq; to the Hon. Lady Mary Ainslie, Widow of John Ainslie, Esq; deceased, and Daughter of the late Earl of Cromartie."—*The South-Carolina and American General Gazette*, Friday, January 19, 1776.

²⁴ "Died, at his seat, Windsor Hill, in St. James's parish, Goose-creek, on the 11th inst. *William Moultrie*, jun. esq."—*City-Gazette and Daily Advertiser*, Monday, December 19, 1796.

grant, was born November 3, 1734²⁵; married Cecilia Staunton daughter of Chancellor Staunton, of England; was elected a member of the Commons House in 1762; was sometime chief-justice of East Florida.

Issue:

- (124) James, who died in Ireland as a major in the British Army.
- (125) Annabella, who married, May 31, 1787, Edward Harleston.²⁶

5.

THOMAS MOULTRIE, fourth son of Dr. John Moultrie, the emigrant, was born October 24, 1740²⁷; was elected, by the Provincial Congress, a lieutenant of regulars in June, 1775, and was commissioned by the Council of Safety on June 17, 1775, and assigned to the 2nd. Regiment; was promoted captain, October 2, 1776, and was killed, April 24, 1780, at the siege of Charles Town.

6.

ALEXANDER MOULTRIE, son of Dr. John Moultrie, the emigrant, by his second wife²⁸, was born about 1750; was admitted to the Middle Temple in 1768 and educated for the Bar; married, May 24, 1772, Catherine Judith Lennox, daughter of James Lennox; was elected Attorney-General of South Carolina upon the adoption of the Constitution of March 26, 1776; was elected to the House of Representatives of South Carolina from Charles Town (parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael) in 1778, and reelected in 1781.

Issue:

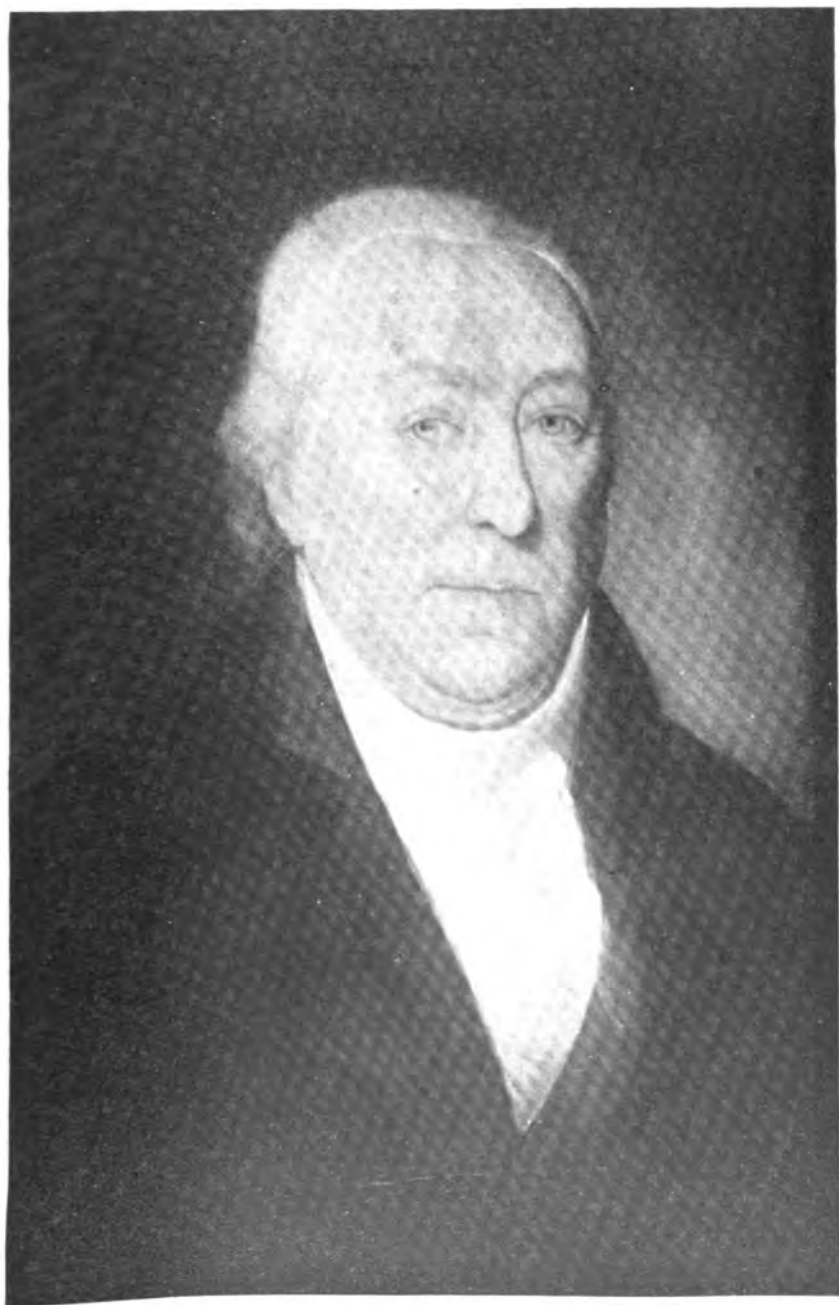
- (126) Catherine. *b.* May 27, 1773; married, November 4, 1790, her cousin, Dr. James Moultrie (9); died June 7, 1865. (See issue on page 251.)

²⁵ Register of St. Philip's Parish. There was a daughter Catherine, who came between William and James, who was buried May 22, 1732, according to the same register.

²⁶ See Vol. III. of this magazine, p. 162.

²⁷ Register of St. Philip's Parish.

²⁸ Dr. John Moultrie had a son Alexander by his first wife, Lucretia Cooper, who was born July 2, 1742, and buried May 30, 1743. (See Register of St. Philip's Parish.)



HON. ALEXANDER MOULTRIE (6).

[FROM AN ORIGINAL PASTEL IN POSSESSION OF ISAAC BALL, ESQ.]

HISTORICAL NOTES.

A TRADITION CONFIRMED.—On page 13 of his *Life of John C. Calhoun*, Mr. Gustavus M. Pinckney states, upon the authority of Hunter's biography of Calhoun, that one of Calhoun's Caldwell uncles was a prisoner at St. Augustine for nine months during the Revolution, and in a foot-note he says that "Gen. Edward McCrady points out to the author that this detail from the Hunter account is not historically accurate." Gen. McCrady had in mind the paroled prisoners sent in exile to St. Augustine from Charles Town in 1780, among whom there was certainly no Caldwell, but the following extract from *The South-Carolina and American General Gazette* of Thursday, February 27, 1777, will show just when it was that Caldwell was imprisoned at St. Augustine:

"ON the Morning of the 17th inst, Fort Mackintosh at Sitilla was attacked by a large Party from Florida. The Garrison of the Stockade consisted of about 50 Men, commanded by Capt. Richard Winn, of the South-Carolina Rangers. The Enemy kept up a smart Fire on the Garrison for about 5 Hours, after which Lieut. Col. Thomas Brown, of the Florida Rangers, came with a Flag, and required the Garrison to surrender, threatening, that in Case of Non-compliance, no Mercy would be shewn. Capt. Winn demanded an Hour's Time to consider, which was agreed to; in Answer to the Proposition, he soon informed Capt. Brown, by a Serjeant, that 'they were bound in Honour not to comply with it, and that if they should fall into his Hands, they expected to be treated as Gentlemen and Prisoners of War.' The Serjeant returned, bringing with him Lord and General Howe's Proclamation. Capt. Winn bid the Enemy Defiance; a smart Fire immediately ensued, and was kept up on both Sides for about an Hour. Next Day Lieut. Col. Fuser, of the Royal Americans, the commanding officer of the Enemy, sent in a Message to Capt. Winn, and desired he would send out some of his Officers to see the Forces and their Preparations for the Attack. This was complied with, all the Officers, excepting Capt. Winn, going out. On their Return, they informed him of the Enemy's Force being vastly superiour to his, and of their being provided with 5 Field Pieces. It was therefore determined to surrender, and at twelve o'Clock the Enemy were put in Possession of the Fort. The

Garrison were allowed to keep their Baggage, were disarmed, and excepting two Officers, Lieutenants Caldwell and Miller, who are sent to Augustine, were dismissed on their Parole, to be considered as Prisoners of War, till an equal Number is exchanged. They were escorted some Distance to protect them from the Savages, who were very unruly. The Force of the Enemy was about 1000 Men; 500 of them Regulars, 100 Florida Rangers, the rest Indians. Of Capt. Winn's Men 4 were wounded; the Loss of the Enemy was not known, but several were seen carried off. Col. Harris, who went with a Party from Fort Howe to the Assistance of Capt. Winn, fell in with a superior Number of the Enemy, and was obliged to retire with the Loss of 6 Men killed and taken."

By Col William Thomson's order book, published in Salley's *History of Orangeburg County*, it will be seen that a detachment under command of Capt. Winn was ordered to duty in Georgia by Col. Thomson, December 28, 1776.

COLUMBIA'S WATER SUPPLY IN 1820.—"On Wednesday morning last, the steam engine, put up by col. Blanding, for the purpose of supplying the town of Columbia with water, was set in operation before a large number of the citizens and members of the Legislature. The pipe to the lower basin was not complete, and of course the water could not be propelled from the machine to the upper basin. But as far as could be judged from the operation of the machine alone, it gave universal approbation. A cleaner working piece of machinery perhaps is not in the United States. It appeared more like the movement of a celestial system than a human invention, to see the complicated machinery in active motion, with a balance-wheel of sixty hundred weight, without the least noise or jar."—Columbia letter in *The Charleston Courier* of Wednesday, December 20, 1820.

A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—The Iowa Society of the Sons of the American Revolution recently unveiled, in the Art Gallery of the State Historical Department, a bronze tablet "To the Memory of Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Iowa." There are five names on the tablet and one of the five is "George Perkins Born, South Carolina 1754 Died, Lee County, 1840"

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